The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly 8
Quarterly 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly 11
Quarterly 6

VOL. III. NO. 151 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11600
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	⊢	Arrival.	Departure.
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	3801	19th June	1st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London	9000	30th June	..
City of Lahore †	6947	26th June	..

† The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Iloilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shangnai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing date Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Monday, 28th June. *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday 1st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 29th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORMARA" of 4,742 tons on or about 28th June via Negapatam.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "SEALDA," 5,382 tons, sailing on or about 28th June.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th June, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashly cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price, because watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on a watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. Z

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—A Car which is staunch, silent and powerful. Rs. 4,750 net with self-starter and complete equipment. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—5. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

SIDE CARS—For Motor Cycles of all H.P. in Cane, Wicker and Coach Built. A stock of 2 dozen just arrived. Apply early to save disappointment. Prices varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 with an increase of 5 per cent. on account of the War.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams: "Aeroplane." 16

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED purchasers for thirty candies corundum stones. Quoting prices apply to: TIMOTHY PINTO and SONS, Traders and Corundum Miners, Mangalore, S. Canara. 1070

WANTED—To advance up to a lakh of rupees on suitable landed property. Reasonable interest. No brokers. Apply to "R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 101

WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).

UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State. 173

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED at once for the E. I. Railway Oak Grove Hill School near Mussoorie, an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS (trained) to prepare pupils for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing, and medical attendance.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, E.I.R. Hill School, Oak Grove, Jharipani, U.P.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, the 21st June 1915. 166

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a middle aged respectable CHRISTIAN LADY TEACHER and COMPANION. Apply personally to JERBAI VAKIL, Sussex Road, Victoria Garden. 1099

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED a GRADUATE in science. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Service pensionable.

(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
1087 Nandod High School.

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER as 2nd Assistant for the New English School, Sukkur, Sind. Salary Rs. 60—4—80. Agreement one year. Apply stating age, experience and qualifications to the Secretary. 1053

WANTED a SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores for Bombay office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Department, Ahmedabad. 1069

WANTED an experienced and qualified man to do the work of boring into wells with Musto boring machine. Apply sharp stating pay with copies of testimonials to the

DEWAN,
RADHANPUR, STATE.
1092

WANTED to hire on moderately long lease—an UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Hughes Road. Must have at least five bedrooms. Rent no object if bungalow good. Apply to "W." Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—For B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Sirsa, a Head Mistress and Kindergarten Mistress; must be trained and certificated, salaries 80/ and 70/ respectively rising to 100/ and 80/ Required to join by 1st August.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER in Charge, Sirsa, Punjab. 171

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted. One holding certificate of the Bombay School of Art and thoroughly experienced in an Architect's Office. Also knowledge of estimating and construction—a necessity. Copies only of the testimonials to be forwarded immediately to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 1915.

(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED an experienced active ENGINEER to superintend the construction of the metalled motor road now under construction between Srinagar and Jammu. Should have experience in tunnel and bridge work. Work will last at least 2 years. Pay up to Rs. 1,000 with travelling allowance under State Rules.
Applications with certificates to

LT.-COL. H. A. D. FRASER, R.E.,
State Engineer,
167 Jammu and Kashmir State Srinagar.

WANTED—(a) For the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Headmistress on Rs. 125-5-150.
The applicant must be a graduate.
(2) High School Mistress on Rs. 100-5-125.
Graduate preferred.
(b) For the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Second Assistant Rs. 70-2-80. Graduate preferred.

J. PATTERSON.
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
Southern Circle.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, dated 17th June 1915.
170

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

FOR SALE A GRAY ARAB, SHOWY BROUGHAM (by Press), vis-a-vis and shigram. Also a full sized billiard table and an upright piano almost new (by Errard. Apply J. Markar, Vatchha's Bungalow, Hill Road, Bandra. 1078

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 201

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TWO SEPARATE TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1915, upto 1 o'clock p.m. for the following works:—

(1) Constructing quarters for 4 European Officers, 3 Indian Sub-Inspectors and a Police Station on Chunam Kiln Road (Lamington Road), Bombay. Rs. 78,293.
(2) Constructing two chauls of reinforced concrete for 210 sepoys and 10 Head Constables on Chunam Kiln Road (Lamington Road), Bombay Rs. 1,67,564.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 3,910 for tender No. 1 and Rs. 8,370 for tender No. 2 should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 7,820 for tender No. 1 and Rs. 16,740 for tender No. 2 (including the amount of earnest money) will be required from the contractors whose tenders will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1915. 1101

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA GANGJI TEJOO, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his life-time a grain merchant. .....Deceased.

KUVERBAI, widow of SHA GANGJI TEJOO, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Ripon Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of June, 1915.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney. 1100

BOGIE RAIL AND TIMBER TRUCKS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks are invited to reach the office of the Secretary of the Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on 10th July, 1915, (at which place time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery of the said 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks 5'6" gauge, body 45'-0" long and 9'6" wide inside, during 1915-16.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rupees thirty (Rs. 30) (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla 23rd June, 1915. 1095.

NOTICE.

RE W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.

D. M. TOMBROFF,
Liquidator, W. Wolf & Sons.
Motilal's Mansions.
14/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915. 1032

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowles and improves digestion.
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AUCTION SALE

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ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE BALANCE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREDOON AND COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th June, and TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 29th June, both days at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the balance stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailors and Outfitters Messrs. A. Fredoon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, walking sticks, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods are on view.

P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, crockery stands, table and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, fancy vases, rich carpets, one Singer sewing machine, teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel doors almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Locksley Hall" (late Oomar Jamall's Stable), Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following carriages and horses:—

1. One English-built angle shape victoria, in good order.
2. One single-seated brougham, in good order.
3. One pair flea-bitten Walers (mare and gelding) 15-3, aged, very confidential and reliable. Both very quiet in single and double harness.
4. One pair chestnut gelding 15-3, 7 and 9 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
5. One pair Bay Arab horses 6 and 7 years old, very high bred, quiet to ride and drive. Any trial.

The above are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort; by order of the offices concerned.
25 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome substantially made teak and blackwood open carved household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, mahogany marble top tables, one very rich open carved blackwood marble top side board, teakwood single and double door almyras with bevelled glass mirror, dressing and washhand tables, tiled top teapoys, cloth and gown press, long and folding arm easy chairs, hat stand, cloth basket, partition screen, hanging meatsafe, umbrella stand, copying presses &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding home.

The above is now on view.

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Mr. R. B. Salisbury, the founder and proprietor of the Company, is also the Comedian of the Party and his irresistable humour, keeps the fun going right through. In addition Mr. Salisbury has gathered together a small but talented band of performers, who individually are artistes of high merit and as a combination form quite the best concert party that has ever visited the East.

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PALACE

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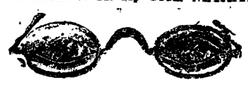

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Good references and high testimonials could be given. Please apply to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decree Absolute.

1375-14.—Bhimji & Co, Lakhmidas Rawji Tairser v. Tyabally Jivakhan & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ld, and ors, M K R B & Co.

Testamentary Suits.

21-14.—Motichand & D, Gopikabai, widow, v. Laxman Govind Parab Amin & D.

1-5.—Mirza M & M, Bai Ratanbai, widow, v. Hassonally Adamji & anr, Patell and Ez.

2-15.—M B Chothia Rehmanbhai Bapubhai v. Hidayatla Lalumiya, In Person.

3-15.—Edg G W & Co, Hiralal Maganlal v. Nathubhai Chhaganlal, In Person.

4-15.—M K R B & Co, Bai Suntoke, widow, & anr, v. Bai Kachibai, In Person, For Postponement.

Long Causes.

380-14.—Ard H D & Co, Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors, v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors, Mans H M & Co, Moti & D, Mulji & Th.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14.—Madhewji K & Ch, Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai, Widow and ors.

1639-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaparta & Patell, a firm, v. Vorah Kamroodin Alibhoy and ors, Matubhai J and M.

592-13.—Manch & N, Makki Haji Joosub v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & anr, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

721-13.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co, Manch & N, Ard H D & Co.

192-14.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. B N Laug & anr, Payne & Co.

1107-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Nagei Jetha, a firm, N C Dalal.

911-14.—Motichand & D, Revachanker Jagjiwan v. Girdharlal Nyalchand & ors, Dikshit & P.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai Widow and anr, Little & Co, Mehta D and L.

1013-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Ramlal Beharilal & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No., 53.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

1230-14.—Purnanand & Co, Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai Widow & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Kishavji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Th, The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ltd, v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co, a firm, Matubhai J & M.

265-14.—Mehta D & L, Sarabai Widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors, Mulla and M, Jehangir M & S, Little Co.

1818-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

793-14.—Edg G W & Co, Bai Kashibai, widow, v. Shriman Gowswamini, Krishna Priya Mahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and Mulla.

144-14.—Purnanand & Co, The Jagatguru Bank, Ld, v. Ganesh Vishnoo Basishnis and anr, D Mantri.

575-14.—Mans H M & Co, Kamruddin Tyabji v. Messrs Phatak and Walchand, a firm, Sabnis & G.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez.

582-14.—M R R B & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v. Fatemahomed Haji Joosub & anr, Captain & V, Bh K & G.

473-14.—Mulla & Mulla, Lalloobhai Hemchand a firm, v. Jiwachand Virchand & anr, Hiralal & Co.

513-14.—Hiralal & Co, Virchand Dalchhalram, a firm, v. Lallubhai Hemchand, a firm, Mulla & M.

120-14.—Jam R & D, Saraswatibai, widow, v. Jimkarebai, widow, Judah & S.

42-15.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld, in Liqu, v. The New Islam Mills, a firm, Sm B & Co.

581-14.—Little & Co, Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria and ors, v. Volkart Bros, a firm, Payne & Co.

1048-13.—M K R B & Co, Krishnabai, v. Nagubai, widow & anr, D J Mantri.

1251-14.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia, v. Nibalchand Gurmukrai Tyabji D & Co.

686-13.—Matu J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Thele, v. Narayen Kashnath & ors, Sm. B & Co, Ragh N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

288-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Memon Haji Cassam, Haji Ebrahim.

1379-14.—Nanu H & Co, Mulji Haridas v. Fatmabai, widow & ors, Nanu H Co.

For Exparte Decree.

111-15.—Patell & Ez, Jivatram Madhavram v. Bai Jamnabai, widow & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

240-14.—Raghavaya N & Co, Radhabai, Widow v. Mahadeo Hariba, Smethan B & Co.

788-14.—Surajmal & Co, Gangadhar Jagannath Shirodkar v. Guni Naikin Mulgaonkarin, Mans H M & Co, For Postponement.

850-14.—Payne & Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidick v. Haji Tyab Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi, Motichand & D, Part Heard, 18-6-15.

Commercial Cause.

302-15.—Edg G W & Co, The Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Work, Ld, and anr, v. Messrs Mahavirprasad Surajprasad & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

Long Causes.

1266-14.—Rustomji & G Khatizabai v. Bibaubai widow & ors Mulla & Mulla.

1364-14.—Jehangir M & S, V R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1131-13.—Patell & Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors v. Kassambai Allibhai, Payne & Co.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mehedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

958-13.—Jehangir M & S, Mahadeo Keshao Kavli and anr, v. Dewji Dadoo Thaker, Jam R & D.

1105-13.—Amin & D, Gitabai v. Radhabai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Sm. B & Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 1882 and more The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl. Liqr. v. N R Mistry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

SNAKE-EATING COBRAS.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT THE CALCUTTA ZOO.

Until recently snake-eating cobras were rather poorly represented at the Calcutta Zoo, there being only one of this species in the place, says the "Englishman." This one was the survivor of the pair that were presented about a year ago by Mr. Bradley Birt, the then Magistrate of Barisal. These snakes are more common in the jungles of Eastern Bengal than in any other part of India and, as far as can be gathered, all the specimens hitherto obtained by the Zoo have come from the Barisal district. However these snakes are also found in Southern India, Orissa, the Andamans, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the Philippines.

The difference between these snake-eating cobras and the ordinary cobra lies in the fact that they live exclusively on other snakes. They are also larger, stronger, more active and more aggressive than the ordinary type of cobra and from this it can be inferred that the capturing of them is no easy task and must be extremely dangerous. Anyway the authorities of the Zoo were fortunate enough to secure a fine collection of these cobras, six in number, from a dealer at Barisal about a month ago.

It may be mentioned that there are some fine specimens of snake-eating cobras in the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum. The specimen in the British Museum is thirteen feet, the largest on record. A few years ago the Calcutta Zoo claimed a snake-eating cobra measuring over ten feet, but it died. The present specimens measure from eight to nine feet.

As is only natural, the newcomers at first seemed to be a trifle morose and uneasy among their new surroundings at the Zoo but, with the exception of the largest one, they all in time reconciled themselves to their captivity and seem now to be getting on well. The largest one remained sulky and refused to eat till only last Wednesday, it thus fasted for about four weeks.

FED ONLY ONCE A WEEK.

Although snakes are as a rule fed only once a week, the officers of the Zoo go round on a visit to the different cells every day and if any snake is found to be a trifle restless, as if in search of something—a clear sign that the snake is hungry—it is at once fed. But the feeding never takes place more than twice a week during the summer and, as is well-known, during the winter, all snakes live without food for three months at a stretch.

The six snake-eating cobras when first brought to the Zoo were placed in two cells, each containing three. The authorities were compelled to change this arrangement as one morning, at feeding time, rather a curious situation arose. Their food—a snake—was thrown in and immediately two of the inmates of the cell pounced upon it and, one seizing it by the head and the other by the tail, they began to swallow it. One can hardly conceive what they would have done when there was no more snake left and their mouths met at the end of their respective portions. Happily the problem did not arise for they were quickly separated and now each snake has a cell to itself.

CALCUTTA ARMS ACT CASE.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Chapman disposed of a rule issued at the instance of Legal Remembrancer calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to show cause why his order discharging Haridas Dutt who was prosecuted under Section 19 of Arms Act should not be set aside and trial of the accused be proceeded with.

The accused with others were arrested by the police and some cartridges were found from a house. Those cartridges were said to be stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Co. The accused with others was tried before Mr. Camell who convicted them of conspiring together to possess arms under Section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

After that Haridas Dutt was prosecuted under Section 19 F., of the Arms Act, for possessing arms without a license.

Mr. Keays, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, after hearing the opening of the counsel for prosecution and going through the evidence of the previous case, discharged the accused under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In making the rule absolute their Lordships observed that the procedure adopted by the Magistrate was erroneous. It was not right for a magistrate to form any opinion about the possession of arms by the accused on the evidence of the previous case and the opening of the counsel for the Crown. No decision could be arrived at, until the Court knew the facts of the case after hearing evidence.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C 19

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(ANANG VILAS.)

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.

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This is because Glaxo is a complete food for all babies, and contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building, and muscle-producing material as healty breast-milk. Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. Because of the Glaxo process, every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows. Glaxo is made ready for baby by simply adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. No cooking. No special utensils required.

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Ask your Doctor!

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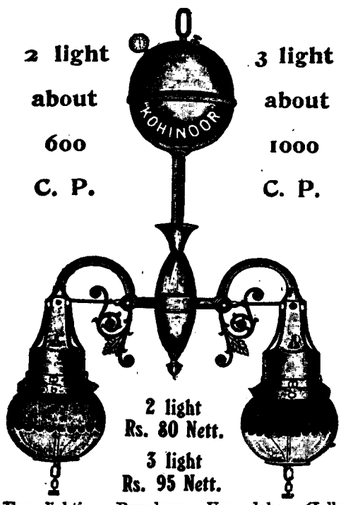

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Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. 130—6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.

Lhasa — King — Karachi

DEPARTURES.

June 26.

Palamcotta — Downing — Busreh
Kaiser-i-Hind — Bennett — London

June 27.

Sildra — Bryn — Calcutta
Chinkoa — Raddock — London

The following steamers received their port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer — Umaria — for — Calcutta
" — Sealda — for — Rangoon
" — Onmara — for — Calcutta

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with the mails, and passengers.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain C. D. Bunnett, sailed on Saturday for London, via Aden and intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain B. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain MacLean, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sealda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain Johnson, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Umaria:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umaria, 3,327 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

Saturday, June 26th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara.....Phillips.....M. M. & Co
B. Kanagawa Maru..Higo.....N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur....Dooley.....T. M. & Co
H. Lings.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co
K Ormara.....MacLean.....M. M. & Co
L. Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
N. Corinthic.....Woodbean.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland.....K. N. & Co
Mahanadi.....K. N. & Co
Kaveri.....K. N. & Co
Netrawati.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Baroda.....Horscroft.....M. M. & Co
2 Umaria.....M. M. & Co
4 Hendrick Ibsen.....Smith.....D. Nanjee & Co
6 Sealda.....Johnson.....M. M. & Co
7 Firenze.....Merlo.....M. Hallinan
10 Kamakura Maru....Kowabara.....N. Y. K. & Co
14 Lahsa.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

6 City of Birmingham...Haughton.....K. N. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Oriental.....Valentine.....P. & O. Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels.....Swan.....Prize Vessel
Kafue.....Leslie.....W. & A.G. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 50 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 46 bales wool K. Moolji & Co., 2,252 cwt. myrabollams D. Velji, 1,500 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 5 bales sawri cotton N. Dwarkadas, 42 bales cotton fly N. Dwarkadas, 1,949 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode & Sons., 11 bales oily cotton N. Dwarkadas, 37 bales cotton waste N. Dwarkadas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henrik Ibsen (s) 500 cwt. rape seed M. Soomji, 165 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co., 1,250 cwt. lentils John Fsalhiri.

FOR HULL.

Tiger (s) 975 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 34 cwt. gambier A. C. Patel & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 95 cwt. gum olibanum E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 10 cases chutney M. M. Poonjiaji & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru (s) 38 cwt. gum olibanum P. Jathabhoy, 90 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WORLD

YOU CAN'T LEARN COMMON-SENSE FROM BOOKS.

Knowledge must be verified by practice. Mere information is a blade without a handle—it possesses no value until it can be employed.

Countless volumes have explained how to paint pictures, but up to the present no man has produced a Salon prize-winner from just the details supplied by printed text.

Good lawyers are not made in the class-room, they are only started there—their training must be completed in the court.

The world won't buy crude ore at the price of refined metal; it won't give you employment at a wage based upon your possibilities, but solely on your production.

You may have a splendid intellect, but, like a chronometer, we cannot trust it before regulation. We'll accept neither you nor a watch at face value until you stand the test of time.

You must make good in the university of the world, where many a man who'd prove a donkey in an examination in minor Latin can instruct most highbrows with a string of degrees long enough to tie into a bow-knot.

Old Ruggles, for instance, doesn't know the difference between the pons asinorum and Pond's extract, but there isn't a problem in business for which he won't ultimately produce a correct solution. He'd look like a fool in a philology class, but in his own class the head of the average language course would grow asses' ears.

Mr. Ruggles hasn't devoted much time to literature yet a few of his compositions would do a mighty lot to increase the value of any Hundred Best Books. To wit:—

'Measure your work with a speedometer, not a clock; I don't care how long you took, I want to know how far you went.

The man who climbs over your head was stronger than you—don't envy but imitate him. 'Good luck' is just a lazy man's estimate of a fighter's success.

The man who loafs on his job soon discovers that every day in the year is Friday, the 13th.

'The man who remembers his last employer's secrets has too good a memory to be entrusted with mine.

"I judge men by the creases in their brains, not by the creases in their pants. Your tailor can't cut rungs for my ladder.

"Ask more questions and I'll ask less. When you cease to come for advice, I'll begin to think that you need it.'—M. Herbert Kaufman in "Reynold's Newspaper."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The storm in Central India has decreased in intensity without changing its position appreciably.

The Arabian Sea current has given widespread rain with a few heavy local falls over north-west of the peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Owing to the absence of information from north-east India the strength of the Bay current cannot be stated.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Berar, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Malabar; and local in Bay Islands, United Provinces, East Rajputana, East Central India and Mysore.

A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, West Punjab, East and North Gujarat and North Madras Coast.

hTe Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu four inches; Diamond Islands three; Akyab two; Tavoy one and a half; Victoria Point one; Gauhati two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Jalpaiguri one; Darjeeling four; Naya Dumka and Cawnpore two; Jansi and Sutna one; Nagpur and Pachmarhi two; Khandwa one and a half; Jubbulpore and Seoni one; Bombay ten; Ratnagiri, Karwar and Poona two; Ahmednagar one, Aurangabad four, Parbhani, one; Calicut one and a half; Mercara three.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and a decrease in the field of the Arabian Sea current.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th June 1915, was 29.713 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.
	June.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Jun.	h.	m.	ft. in.
SAT.	26	m	10	29	2	26	m	3	46	14	4
			10	30a	26	9		4	47a	19	1
SUN.	27	m	11	29	11	27	m	4	37	14	8
			11	24a	27	1		5	39a	18	1
MO.	28		0	25a	30	4	28	m	5	27	14	1
								6	29a	18	7
TU.	29	m	0	17	27	3	29	m	6	16	14	5
			1	9a	30	8		7	18a	17	8
W.	30	m	1	2	27	2	30	m	7	4	15	2
	July.		1	51a	29	10	July		8	6a	17	6
TH.	1	m	1	59	26	10	1	m	7	51	16	2
			2	31a	29	0			8	33a	17	6
FR.	2	m	2	51	26	3	2	m	8	37	17	6
			3	10a	28	0			9	40a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June — Sunrise — Sunset.

" 26 (Saturday) — 6h. 3m. — 7h. 19m
" 27 (Sunday) — 6h. 4m. — 7h. 19m
" 28 (Monday) — 6h. 4m. — 7h. 20m
" 29 (Tuesday) — 6h. 4m. — 7h. 20m
" 30 (Wednesday) — 6h. 5m. — 7h. 20m
July 1 (Thursday) — 6h. 5m. — 7h. 20m
" 2 (Friday) — 6h. 5m. — 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h 38-8m. a.m.

PRINCESS AS WAITRESS.

FREE BUFFETS FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

"Tea, please," said the Royal Fusilier.

"Certainly," replied the princess, handing over a steaming cup of the fragrant beverage. "Help yourself to sugar, won't you?"

"I think I'd like some of that jam sandwich," the soldier said, looking round the new buffet on the South-Eastern station at London Bridge.

His wishes were met immediately, and Princess Victoria or Schleswig-Holstein then attended to Jack, who had strolled up and edged his way to the front.

The Princess came to London Bridge really to open the new buffet which has been established by Lady Limerick and her friends to provide free refreshments to travelling soldiers and sailors in uniform, but there was such a rush of "business" going on that she turned to and gave a hand.

Lady Limerick Lady Lanesborough, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Bingham, Mrs. Harold Baring, Miss Violet de Trafford, the Hon. Edith Wynne, the Baroness de Brienen, and others were all equally busy. A clergyman, who had constituted himself honorary bread-cutter, turned round the knife machine and whittled the loaves away until his arms ached as much as his back.

It was the most striking proof possible to find of the need for these free refreshment buffets and of the appreciation of the service men who cluster round them.

Lady Limerick, darting here and there to attend to the needs of her "clients," found time to tell a "Daily Express" representative a delightful story of six farmers' sons who are now Irish Guardsmen.

"Fancy seeing you here," said one of the party, who recognised their hostess at once. "Why, it's Lady Limerick!" said the others in surprise. The young Irish farmers, now gallant soldiers, soon applied themselves to the good things arrayed, and left no doubt how glad they were to encounter Lady Limerick and her band of co-operators.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is also above normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Dwarka has had 0.25", Veraval 0.31", Rajkot 0.15", Bhavnagar-Para 3.55", Surat 3.50", Ahmedabad 1.44", Deesa 0.23", Neemuch 0.33" and Indore 0.50. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat; night temperature is in defect at Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts; Hoshangabad has had 0.46", Khandwa 3.02", Akola 2.56", Amraoti 2.44", Nagpur 3.45" and Chanda 5.42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall but in defect at Jubbulpore. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the north-eastern districts. Day temperature is in defect in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Widespread rain has fallen; Bombay has had 8.62", Ratnagiri 3.18", Mormugao 3.50" and Karwar 6.20". Skies are overcast. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general; Malegaon has had 0.50", Ahmednagar 1.18", Poona 1.19", Sholapur 0.06". Bijapur 0.29", Belgaum 2.56", Aurangabad 3.80", Nizamabad 1.07" and Hyderabad 0.11. Skies are overcast. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has moved in a nearly north-north-westerly direction and is to-day central near Saugor. Under the combined action of this storm and the monsoon from the Arabian Sea, rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts, Central India West, Gujarat and Kathiawar and light and local in the Madras Deccan and east Rajputana. The falls have been much lighter in Malabar but continue heavy or have become so in the northern half of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country and Gujarat. The storm may continue to move in a nearly north-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Central India West, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, fairly general rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 26th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	89.7	81.8	71	..	0	—0.05
Jask	95.5	87.0	79	..	0	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—0.15
Do. (25th)	95.2	84.0	88	..	0	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.8	91.5	50	..	0.53	—0.12
Rawalpindi	113.4	82.1	30	..	0.59	—0.96
Lahore	108.0	86.9	48	..	1.15	—0.28
Hissar	106.9	83.8	53	..	1.66	..
Ambala	101.7	79.1	51	..	1.42	—0.66
Delhi	100.5	83.0	59	..	1.33	—0.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.0	86.3	58	..	1.70	0.03
Mainpuri	102.2	85.1	70	..	0.58	—1.07
Jhansi	104.1	85.8	58	..	1.90	—1.85
Cawnpore	101 6	83.1	75	..	0.87	—1.44
Allahabad	101.6	84.8	66	..	0.82	—3.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	90.8	64	..	0	—0.11
Karachi	92.4	85.0	80	..	0.08	—0.80
Ajmer	103.7	80.5	57	0.07	0.38	—1.27
Jaipore	102.7	81.1	59	0.17	0.52	—0 90
Kotah	106.6	88.8	49	..	1.01	—1.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.4	82.4	84	..	0.28	—1.82
Dwarka	91.3	84.4	87	0.25	1.34	—0.20
Veraval	87.0	77.1	85	0.81	2.86	—0.82
Rajkot	100.6	74.8	75	0.15	2.00	—1.42
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	74.0	89	3.55	5.57	2.39
Surat	85.9	73.5	93	3.50	9.61	3.25
Ahmedabad	104.7	76.6	81	1.44	3.65	—0.08
Deesa	108.8	77.6	76	0.23	1.14	—0.07
Neemuch	103.1	78.0	56	0.33	1.16	—1.76
Indore	95.7	73.7	84	0.50	2.08	—2.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.2	84.1	67	..	0.64	—5.28
Saugor	96.8	80.2	44	0.05	0.16	—5.07
Hoshangabad	96.6	76.8	88	0.46	1.64	—3.11
Khandwa	92.4	78.7	93	3.02	3.99	—0.37
Akola	80.0	74.4	95	2.56	5.88	1.12
Amraoti	80.1	74.8	92	2.44	4.76	—0.81
Nagpur	96.4	76.8	84	3.45	4.86	—2 36
Chanda	81.3	74.4	97	5.42	8.37	2.42
Raipur	92.2	74.9	99	0.08	1.66	—4.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.6	77.4	95	8.62	18.31	3.07
Ratnagiri	81.6	75.1	85	3.18	16.61	—3.81
Mormugao	81.0	78.7	97	3.50	25.79	—1 03
Karwar	81.3	74.0	97	6.20	33.06	—0.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.3	72.1	89	0.50	7.29	—3.37
Ahmednagar	75.4	71.5	89	1.18	3.87	—0.94
Poona	80.4	71.7	93	1.19	7.66	3.60
Sholapur	78.3	71.6	90	0.06	5.30	—1.07
Bijapur	75.2	69.8	88	0.29	1.55	—1.59
Belgaum	70.7	67.1	94	2 56	5.93	—1.28
Ahmedabad	77.2	70.5	98	3.80	8.05	—3.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	76.9	72.7	92	1.07	6.76	—2.63
Hyderabad	75.0	70.7	86	0.11	9.06	5.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	76.1	84	0.85	27.32	—5.14
Calicut	83.8	75.6	98	0.60	25.14	—5.62
Cochin	86.8	74.2	78	0.26	20.46	—4.41
Colombo	86.8	73.0	95	0.49	5.59	—1 74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.5	78.5	78	..	7.57	—3.44
Bellary	81.5	74.2	87	0.08	4.62	2.84
Cuddapah	91.1	75.8	69	0.25	1.26	—1.51
Madras	96.8	81.4	66	0.01	1.24	—0.38
Bangalore	77.8	67.5	84	0.07	6.48	3.86
Coimbatore	84.2	73.2	80	0.012	4.59	3.17
Trichinopoly	97.5	78.5	55	..	1.15	0.09
Negapatam	90.5	79.6	79	..	1.24	—0.16

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.573	inches.
Temperature of Air	78.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	"
Dew Point	77.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.950	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.6	"
Minimum do. do.	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	62	Miles.
Fall of Rain	11.41	inches
Total fall during month	17.99	"
Do. do. year	19.40	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6	814.42.	

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C 340	All aboard for Dixieland / Ninette—One or Two-step	Metropolitan Dance Band / Metropolitan Dance Band	10"	Rs. 3-0
C 341	Hesitation Waltz / Valse June—Hesitation	Metropolitan Dance Band / Metropolitan Dance Band	10"	" 3-0
M 517	Isle d'Amour Waltz / Barcarolle—Tales of Hoffmann Waltz	Metropolitan Dance Band / Metropolitan Dance Band	12"	" 4-8
M 519	Caper Sauce—Two-step / Gloria—Waltz	Metropolitan Dance Band / Metropolitan Dance Band	12"	" 4-8
M 516	Valse la Sirens / Indigo Valse	Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards / Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards	12"	" 4-8
M 513	Esmeralda / Cecilie	Castle House Orchestra / Castle House Orchestra	12"	" 4-8
M 511	Peg o' my Heart / The Horse Trot	Mayfair Orchestra / Mayfair Orchestra	12"	" 4-8
C 342	The Knuts March / Huetamo—Two-step	Mayfair Orchestra / Mayfair Orchestra	10"	" 3-0

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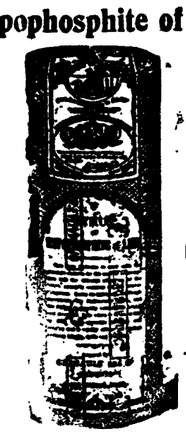

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COMMERCIAL.

THE TRADE OF SPAIN.

Two reports, one from our Embassy at Madrid and the other from our Consulate at Corunna, says the "Economist," give a general idea of Spanish trade and industry before the war. The Embassy reports that "1913 was, with some exceptions, a fairly prosperous year for Spain; crops were not good, but trade returns showed a large increase, and revenue continue to exceed expectations." The Budget realised £3,000,000 above the estimate, and one million above 1912, but the expenditure, which reached £45,000,000, also showed an increase of two millions. For this, and for the annual deficit, which once more reappears in Spanish finance, the expenses of the Protectorate in Morocco and of the military campaign in Africa, costing over four millions, are responsible.

Except for the textile workers' strike at Barcelona and for a big miners' strike at the Rio Tinto, the industrial year was a fair one. The mining output showed an increase of £1,700,000 over 1912, although it "suffered from the consequences of war-like enterprises," and from increased costs due to strikes and to changes in the hours of work. The wheat crop was slightly larger, and the price remained higher than for three years past. The total trade amounted to £87,000,000, an increase of nine millions over 1912, and a record; nearly all the gain is shown in imports, which amounted to £47,000,000. Great Britain runs France very close, sending in rather more goods (200 as against 183 million pesetas), but buying rather less, or 236 as against 257 million pesetas (27 pesetas equal £1), immense purchases of ordinary red wine, to the value of some two millions sterling, giving France her lead. Some or this "rioja" is believed to reach England eventually, labelled "claret" or "Bordeaux"; it is quite good enough on its merits, as the traveller soon discovers, but apparently it will not sell here under its own name. A good indication of industrial progress is afforded by the figures for metal imports, which rose from 55 million pesetas in 1911 to 74 millions in 1912 and 94 millions in 1913; the report attributes the rise to imports of "iron and steel bars and tubes, iron and steel wheels, heavy castings for buildings and bridges, and cables." This increase, however, is beaten by the figures for foodstuffs, which rose from 169 to 270 million pesetas; a reduction in the maize duty caused an enormous jump in the importation (from 174,000 to 568,000 tons), so the old duty was re-imposed as from October 1, 1913.

The second report is far less cheerful in its tone. Mr. Medhurst, our Consul, for the district of Corunna, *i.e.*, North-Western Spain, reports "no improvement for the year 1913." His district, the Provinces of Galicia, Leon, and the Asturias, owes its importance to vast and little-developed areas of iron ore, coal, and other minerals. The peasants are too poor to buy British manufactures; indeed, one of the chief industries of the ports is emigration traffic, in itself good evidence of widespread poverty, for the population is scanty. The Vice-Consul at Villagarcia, however, attributes emigration partly to the preponderance of women and children; moreover, "military service and taxes weigh heavily in Spain." There was a neglected opening for British manufacturers in Corunna itself, where the tramways have just been converted from mule traction to electricity. Mr. Medhurst complains that although his previous reports have drawn attention to the proposed conversion, "no serious inquiries were received from the United Kingdom, and very little interest was taken in the scheme," so the plant came from Germany. Motor-cars continue to increase in number, and most of them come from France, since British firms refuse the easy terms of payment preferred by Spaniards. Motor omnibuses are replacing the old-fashioned diligences, but again they come from France or Germany. Our Vice-Consul at Vigo reports more favourably, imports and exports having risen by nearly one-third, chiefly as a result of an improvement in the sardine trade, which led to a largely increased buying of tinned plates. From the scanty remains of Spain's former empire—the Canary Islands—our Consul sends an encouraging report. The business of bunker coal at Tenerife and Las Palmas continues very good, although prices were much higher in 1913, shipowners paying 10s. or 12s. more than in 1912. North-country coal now competes with Welsh, and at about 3s. 6d. per ton. less, contracts for 1914 running at £1 6s. 6d. In the import trade Germany and Belgium are our chief competitors, the first-named beating us in beer and hardware, and the second in cement. Tobacco mostly comes from the United States, though Paraguay is now competing, and Mr. Croker sees in the increasing consumption evidence of "the growing prosperity of the working classes in these islands." Unlike many Consuls, who complain every year of British apathy, Mr. Croker reports that the Canary Islands market "is very carefully and adequately worked by the British firms who have branches here, or are represented by agents."

A letter from our own correspondent points to a distinct falling back. Treasury statistics for the first quarter of 1915 show a decrease in the revenue of 33½ million pesetas, mainly in Customs. Expenditure, on the other hand, shows a tendency to rise, Africa accounting for 12½ millions, but the Navy takes 5½ millions less.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	200
„ Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans	5.20d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.40d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time). July ..	9.26
„ „ Oct. ..	9.67
New York Official noon call July ..	9.24
„ „ Oct. ..	9.66
New Orleans 10 a.m. July ..	9.01
„ „ Oct. ..	9.45

Liverpool, June 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	..
„ Imports	..
Mid Americans	5.13d
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.40d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DILIVERY PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.12	5.09
June-July	5.12	5.09
July-Aug.	5.12	5.09
Aug.-Sept.	5.22	5.19
Sept.-Oct.	5.30	5.27
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.34
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.51
March-April	5.63	5.60
May-June	5.69	5.66

Liverpool, June 26th.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.06	5.05
June-July	5.05	5.04
July-Aug.	5.05	5.04
Aug.-Sept.	5.15	5.14
Sept.-Oct.	5.23	5.22
Oct.-Nov.	5.30	5.28
Nov.-Dec.	5.36	5.34
Dec.-Jan.	5.41	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.46	5.44
Feb.-Mar.	5.50	5.48
March.-April	5.56	5.54
April-May	5.59	5.57
May-June	5.62	5.60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25th,

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.12	5.06
June-July	5.12	5.05
July-Aug.	5.12	5.05
Aug.-Sep.	5.22	5.15
Sep.-Oct.	5.30	5.23
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.30
Nov.-Dec.	..	5.36
Dec.-Jan.	..	5.41
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.46
Feb.-March	..	5.50
March-April	5.63	5.56
April-May	..	5.59
May-June	5.69	5.62

Liverpool, June 26th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.06	5.02
June-July	5.05	5.02
July-Aug.	5.05	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	5.15	5.12
Sept.-Oct.	5.23	5.18
Oct.-Nov.	5.30	5.25
Nov.-Dec.	5.36	5.31
Dec.-Jan.	5.41	5.36
Jan.-Feb.	5.46	5.41
Feb.-March	5.50	5.45
March-April	5.56	5.51
April-May	5.59	5.54
May-June	5.62	5.57

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 26th.

Good Bengal M.G.	5.35d.
F.G. „ „	4.00d.
Fine „ „	5.15d.
Good Oomra „	4.35d.
F.G. „ „	4.50d.
Fine „ „	4.65d.
Good M.G. Oomra	4.35d.
Fine „ „	4.65d.
Good Broach	4.75d.
F.G. „	4.90d.
Fine „	5.05d.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 25th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d.
F. G. „ „	4.05d.
Fine „ „	4.20d.
Good Oomra „	4.40d.
F. G. „ „	4.55d.
Fine „ „	4.70d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d.
Fine „ „	4.70d.
Good Broach	4.80d.
F. G. „	4.95d.
Fine „	5.10d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 25th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	15,000
„ Forwarded	86,000
„ Imports	69,000
„ Stock	1,761,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 26th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	14,970,000
American Visible Supply	4,152,000
Total Sales	71,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	6,000
Total Export	7,000
East Indian Export.....	..
East Indian Stock	67,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,900
East Indian Actual Export.....	200
East Indian Imports	11,000
East Indian Speculation.....	100
American Afloat.....	80,000
East Indian Afloat	29,000
Total Afloat.....	131,000

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, June 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain „ „ to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York July	9.24
Previous closing price	9.31
Futures at New York Oct.	9.69
Previous closing price	9.74
Spot Cotton at New York	9.45
Previous price	9.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.04
Previous price	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.48
Previous price	9.51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅛
Demand Bills	4.77.40
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	36,000
„ Exports to Great Britain „ „ to France and Continent	52,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	875,000
„ „ at Interi.r Ports ..	547,000

New York, June 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,600
„ Exports to Great Britain „ „ to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York July	9.21
Previous closing price	9.24
Futures at New York Oct.	9.63
Previous closing price	9.69
Spot Cotton at New York	9.45
Previous price	9.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.00
Previous price	9.04
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.44
Previous price	9.48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.77¼
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	23/1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Decline is due to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	2
The Sum of £125,000 has been earmarked Amount withdrown from the Bank of England about.	£500,000

London, June 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	4⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	2
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 500,000.	

EXCHANGE.

London, June 25th.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.28½
London, June 26th.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	26.28½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 24th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/4½
Linseed, Calcutta, July-July buyers	53½

London, June 25th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship June Sellers	50/9
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	51/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June sellers.	50/9
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June Sellers	50/6
Wheat Bombay White June Sellers	51/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June Sellers.	50/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal.
Karachi Barley 34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—June-July Sellers.	51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. June-July Quoted.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. nominal,	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; value.	48/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull sellers.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82¼
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal ..	13½
English best Selected Copper	94½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool	18/9
Hard Spelter	65

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Value	25

RUBBER.

Ceylon Rubber sellers	2/5¼

London, 26th June.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June Sellers	51/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	52/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June sellers	51/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	51/6
Wheat Bombay White June Sellers	52/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June sellers	51/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Karachi Barley. 34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship June-July; sellers	51/0
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July;	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	57/6
Linseed Calcutta August September Paid	53

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July sellers	49

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—sellers	£8.12.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82¼
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal	13½
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. I.C.F. Sizes Liverpool	13/9
English best selected Copper	£94½
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Hard Spelter	65

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/4½
Linseed, Calcutta, July-July buyers	53½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/6⅜
Ceylon Rubber. July-Sept. Sellers	2/5¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	236	Apr. 25'16
M. G. „ ..	216	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	184	178	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khsm.	207	..	..	Jan. 1916
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khsm., Fair Staple ..	190	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	211	..
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	182	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	188	Do.
M. G. Mirai ..	..	..	213	Do.
M. G. Compta..	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	162	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khsm	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th June, 1915:—

Cotton	3,148 Bales.
Wheat	29,849 cwts.
Linseed	4,545 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,619 „
Ginjellyseed	99 „
Groundnuts	933 „
Castorseed	2,585 „
Rice	3,284 „
Myrabollams	1,286 „
Cottonseed	1,978 „
Mowraseed	19 „
Gram	4,321 „
Joowar	576 „
Maize	1 „
Barley	516 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-5-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 32, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt. July-Aug.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7-8d. from 15th July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-32d. July Nominal.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 177¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 169½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 151½ to 151⅝.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-9-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 27.

The Cotton Mill Share kept almost unchanged to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled steady.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 551½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 400 and Standards at Rs. 970.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,147½.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,470 and Centrals at Rs. 1,850.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 883, Finlays at Rs. 265, Currimbhai at Rs. 175. Kohinoors declined to Rs. 660.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares changed hands at Rs. 120.

Bank of Bombay shares kept firm and in demand at Rs. 1,672½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 214 and Preference at Rs. 170.

Gujarat Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 102½ (old Issue.).

Alcock and Ashdown shares were quoted at Rs. 248.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares stood dull at Rs. 1,100 and Preference at Rs. 1,090.

Vishnu Cotton ordinary changed hands at Rs. 325.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 104 and Deferred at Rs. 195 and Rs. 195½.

New Mofussils improved to Rs. 155.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was very little to-day and the quotation stood at Rs. 92½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

In the Share Market yesterday only a small business was passing in the stock exchange. To-day (Saturday) the conditions of the weather apparently exercised a depressing influence upon buyers of jute mill shares which ruled generally easier. Coal shares did not attract much attention, and tea shares for a small market were quite firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bataboni 11/4, Bhalgora 20/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 206, Barnagore (ord) 90, Belvedere (ord) 165/8, Delta (ord) 247/8, Empire (ord) 13/14, Fort Gloster (ord) 283, Fort William (ord) 73, Hooghly (ord) 19/4, Hooghly (prefs) 11/14, Kamarhatty (ord) 199, S. L. Northbrook (ord) 15, 15-4.

Tea:—Central Cachar 117, Tirrihannah 25/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper Mills 20.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92/15 to 93, and small lots were done at 93/12 to 93/13.

JAPANESE SAKURA CEMENT.

The scarcity and high prices of European cements in the market has led to the introduction of Japanese Sakura cement to India, by Mr. T. Hara, 74/75, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, the Sole Agent to the Sakura Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan.

We understand Sakura Portland cement is approved of by the Port Trust and other authorities in the East and is appreciated throughout India, its quality being equal to the British standard specification. The fact that regular shipments of 3,000/4,000 barrels every month barely meets, with the ever increasing and rapid demand of the market speaks of its good quality.

The Sakura cement is moderately priced, and should be much appreciated in these times of scarcity.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES DISCUSSED IN LAST DAY'S SITTING.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 26.

The following resolutions were passed at the concluding session of the Mysore Economic Conference to-day:—The transfer of the administrative control of elementary education to local boards, the training of women teachers for employment in all middle schools for girls and the preparation of a book on domestic economy adapted to the general habits of the country, the re-establishing of a second grade college in Shimoga and taking steps against unsound insurance companies operating in the State. The rest of the subjects were of a confidental nature.

At the close of the session the Dewan made a few concluding remarks congratulating the members on the high level of their discussions, and the earnestness and enthusiasm they had displayed. It was a matter of some satisfaction to him, he said, that the suggestion to change the constitution of the Conference had been unanimously vetoed, while it was also a noteable fact that many former dissenters had now become ardent followers of the Conference. Referring to education, he said it was noticeable that the number of schools in the province had been very unequally distributed, a fact to which they would have to devote much attention in future. In the matter of the paucity of labour he said this was attributable to inefficient organisation. In conclusion he impressed upon them the definiteness in all their efforts if they were to hope for any tangible result.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kassagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain G. Thomas-O'Donel, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain F. Povah, Royal Scots.
Captain B. McKinnell, Liverpool Scottish.
Captain E. G. Harvey, Wiltshires.
Captain E. Brabazon, Coldstreams.
Captain G. Bowes-Wilson, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant L. V. Bagshawe, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant R. C. Roddam, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant G. M. Fleming, Medicals.
Lieutenant B. Elois, Shropshires.
Lieutenant F. Buckler, Worcesters.
Lieutenant F. G. Bourke, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant C. M. Berlein, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Findlay-Hamilton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Dickson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant D. Dunnet, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Barber, Liverpool Scottish.
Second-Lieutenant C. D. Dunlop, Liverpool Scottish.
Second-Lieutenant C. Dudley-Smith, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Dudley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Banister, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Davis, North Lancs.
Second Lieutenant T. Avery, Shropshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. I. Whitfield, North Lancs.

LONDON, June 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Corkran, Grenadiers.
Captain E. F. Unwin, Flying Corps.
Captain V. Merivale, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain F. Latham, Leicesters.
Captain T. W. MacDonald, Border Regiment.
Captani B. Cave-Browne-Cave, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant E. Cholmeley, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant N. Atkinson, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant B. O'Leary, Artillery.
Lieutenant W. Craigs, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. E. Dillon, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant W. H. Key-Jones, West Ridings.
Lieutenant S. Belsham, Middlesex.
Lieutenant A. T. Haythornthwaite, Durham L. I.
Lieutenant D. S. Douglas, Gordons.
Lieutenant D. Bell, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant E. Brinkley, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. V. Hobson, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Maudsley, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. P. Newman, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. Bales, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant E. Mack, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. Verran, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant E. F. Norris, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant Viscount H. Lascelles, Yorkshire Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant C. D. Williams, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant L. Coker, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant P. Hodges, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Haydon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant F. Laughton, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant I. Frame, [illegible]
Second-Lieutenant A. E. [illegible] attached.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Eames, unattached.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain W. Sped[illegible]ent.
Lieutenant G. S[illegible]
Second-Lieutenan[illegible]
Second-Lieutenan[illegible]
tillery.

BELIEVED [illegible]

Major J. Foucar, 12th [illegible]
Lieutenant L. Walford, [illegible]

WOUNDED AND MIS[illegible]

Captain G. L. Nevile, Yorkshires[illegible]

MISSING.

Lieutenant N. Macdonald, Royal Scots.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain G. K. Molineux, Northumberland Fusiliers.

LONDON, June 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain A. F. B. Smith, Border Regiment.
Captain E. H. Richardson, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant G. F. Hadow, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. Pyman, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. Trinder, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. M. Williams, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant O. Tennent, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Janasz, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant G. Stamford, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Moir, unattached.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. F. Wells, Engineers.
Lieutenant W. Smith, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant E. Coxen, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Wishart, Cameronians.

LONDON, June 28.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J. Lloyd-Jones, unattached.

LATER.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. R. Hinde, North Lancs.
Lieut.-Col. B. F. Stuart, Gloucesters.
Lieut.-Col. E. Treffry, Honourable Artillery Company, Infantry.
Major R. Hely-Hutchinson, Royal Fusiliers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay.

English Mail steamer Khyber due at 9 a.m.

Teachers' Association of Bombay. Address by Mr. D. G. Ross, M. A., on "A Pension Scheme for Teachers," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

Prof. Bhadkamkar Memorial Meeting of past and present students of Wilson College, College Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Paper by Mr. Talmaki on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Bombay Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 1.

Municipal Corporation.

FRIDAY, July 2.

The Akola and Mid-India Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting Canada Building, 3 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. A. L. D. Mynn in English on "Earnest Brotherhood and the Result" Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

June 28.

There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 1st Proximo (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki Regimental Saddles.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June, 28.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

598.—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments in "F" (Cyclist) Company:—

Promotion:—

No. 4076 Cyclist R. H. Fido to be Sergeant, vice [illegible] to fill an existing vacancy.

Appointments:—

No. 5845 Cyclist A. R. Doyle, to be Lce Corpl., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 6539 Cyclist R. Royal, to be Lce Corpl., to fill an existing vacancy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

June 26.

Corps Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V. D., Commanding B. V. A.

695.—Duties.

Orderly Sergeants:—

No. 1 Company:—Sergt. W. A. Nivon.
No. 2 Company:—Sergt. H. T. Binks.

696.—Parades.

No. 1 Company:—Thursday 1st July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba 15 pdr. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company:—Thursday 1st July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba, 7.5-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.

N. C. O.'s and men proceeding on Active Service with 15 pdr. B. L. Detachments, will parade for instructions at 7-30 a.m. daily (except Sundays) at No. 6 Block, Colaba, starting Monday, 28th instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Persia with the outward Mails of the 18th instant passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Friday the 25th idem.

[redacted]MEDAN DOCTOR

[redacted] M.B., C.M.B., [redacted]ry commission in [redacted]y leave for the [redacted]

[redacted]NT ON G. I. P. RY.

[redacted]e got derailed yesterday just [redacted]tform No. 4 of the Victoria Ter- [redacted]blocking the traffic on the line lead- [redacted]o that platform. The line is expected [redacted]e clear this morning.

LECTURE.

Mr. A. L. D. Mynn of Ceylon will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Monday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Earnest Brotherhood and the Result" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

It is proposed to form a District Congress Committee for Bhuleshwar (C Ward) on lines similar to those of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. A circular is now issued over the signatures of Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dewan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsey, Mr. T. N. Malvi, and Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, requesting people in the Ward to join the Committee. Those who intend to join the Committee are requested to write to the Provisional Secretaries, C/O the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague, and four attacks and two deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Friday, the plague atacks being reported from Fort (Southern) and Bhuleshwar. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes was 57, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 57 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1804, out of which 14 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed two of these plague-rats, B Ward six, C Ward four and E Ward two.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

At the Morgue, on Saturday, Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of a Purdesi, named Junki Jagru, aged 25 years. The evidence showed that on the 16th instant Dr. A. Powell, the Police Surgeon, was slowly driving his motor car along Lamington Road, when the deceased suddenly issued from the footpath and came in front of the car. Dr. Powell put on the brakes, but the radiator struck the right side of the deceased's head and the front left wheel went over his leg. The car stopped, with the deceased lying underneath. Dr. Powell took him out, put him in a victoria and followed him to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured man died on Saturday. In the opinion of Captain Prescott, the House Surgeon, death was due to rupture of the liver. Dr. Powell said it was not possible for him to avoid the deceased, as he rushed out suddenly and fast.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of a Hindu boy, named Wasan Walabh, aged 15 years, who was killed in an explosion in a stable situated at Bhisti Mohalla on the 5th instant. Ramchandra Shivram, first grade head constable 851 D., said that on his going to the stable in consequence of information received, he found the deceased was burnt over the lower half of the body. By the side of the deceased was another boy with the left side of his face injured. Witness picked up from the spot some yellow pieces of glass and a piece of rag. The injured man was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where on being questioned, he said that whilst playing in the stable he lighted a match and held it at the mouth of a kerosene bottle, which was there. This might have caused the explosion.

Sergeant Vardon of the Bombay Police said the pieces of glass, the rag and a piece of tin found in the stable were sent to the Chemical Analyser.

The Chemical Analyser in his report stated that the articles contained an explosive mixture of chemicals.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INQUESTON BASTION ROAD FATALITY.

A LABOURER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

On Saturday morning, Dr. W. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, resumed the inquest touching the death of Laxmon Sitaram, a Hindu labourer, who was killed on the 6th instant, by a stone falling on him from a building under construction at Bastion Road. Superintendent Canty led the evidence.

Mr. H. J. Gleeson, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, said he inspected the building on the 8th instant. The stone weighed 483 lbs, and the thickness of the wall on which it had been resting was eighteen inches and a half. When the stone was resting on the wall the centre of gravity of the stone fell on the brick cornice projecting from the wall. The brick cornice consisted of a brick cutaway. He considered that the centre of gravity should have fallen within the wall. It needed only the slightest misplacement to cause it to overbalance. The setting was quite horizontal and the mortar good. The overhang had since been reduced by six inches which brought the centre of gravity well within the wall. From what he saw he could give no opinion as to why the stone fell. The whole weight of the stone was not on the cornice but the position was by no means safe.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley of the firm of Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley architects, said he was in charge of the building. In thirty-three years' experience, in all top cornices this was the first accident of its kind. He was inclined to think that the mason in trying to adjust the stone alone let it slip from his hand and it fell. The overhang had been reduced since the occurrence. It was not because witness considered it absolutely necessary. He still considered that the original position still left a sufficient margin of safety. All the buildings on the Hornby Road were built on the same principle. He thought each such projecting stone should be supported until such time as the superstructure was erected.

In reply to a juror, the witness said he did not think it likely that the cornice gave way.

Mr. Bhasker Ramkrishna, a clerk in the Standard Life Assurance Company said he was inside the building when the stone fell. He stood up from his chair and looked out, when he saw a mason on the scaffolding quite close to the place from where the stone fell but he did not see him touching the stone.

Some further evidence was recorded and the following verdict was returned: "That the death of the deceased was caused by the accidental fall of a large stone from the cornice on the new Standard Building extension and the jurors are of opinion that such stones should be supported from below until they were secure by the superstructure."

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests were present at the dinner given at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday night:—

The Hon. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. L. Robertson, and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. G. D. French, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Boome and Mrs. Boome, Major F. H. G. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge and Mrs Shoubridge, Mr. A. E. Mirams and Mrs. Mirams, Major A. Hooton, Major W. S. Beamish and Mrs. Beamish, Major R. L. Popham, Major C. W. Maggs and Mrs. Maggs, Mr. E. J. Bolus, Captain F. J. Sparks and Mrs. Sparks, Captain A. S. Hoare and Mrs. Hoare, Captain O. H. C. Molony and Mrs. Molony, Captain E. A. Ensor, Captain A. V. H. Beaven, Mr. J. A. McIver, Mrs. McIver, Miss McIver and Miss J. McIver.

The House Party comprised:—The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, and Mrs. Hudson, Colonel C. M. Summer and Mrs. Summer, Commander E. W. Huddleston, Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, the Raja of Baria, Kumar Shri Naharsinhji of Baria, their Excellencies and Staff.

THE JAMSETJI JIJIBHAI HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital Nursing Association in their Report for the year ended 31st March 1915, state that the Hospital nursing staff carried out their work to the satisfaction of the professional officers.

The conduct and health of the nurses during the year were good.

The usual Bombay Presidency Nursing Association Examinations were held, 24 passing in the First Examination, 12 in the Final Examination, and 23 in the Midwifery Examination.

The private Nursing fees were Rs. 25,751 as compared with Rs. 28,111 in the previous year.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Justice Rattigan performs the duties of Chief Judge, Lahore, vice Sir Donald Johnstone on privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. R. Stoke, I.M.S., retired, is re-employed as Residency Surgeon, Mewar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted leave for two months and eight days, Mr. Gordon officiates.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Wadley, Superintending Engineer, is transferred to Central Provinces from the Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pollenham, Conservator, 2nd grade, is posted to the Eastern Circle and Mr. Peree, Conservator 3rd grade, to Western Circle, Assam. Mr. Alington, Assistant Conservator, reverts to Burma.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, is granted privilege leave, Mr. Styan officiates.

Mr. C. L. Pringle joins the Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Church.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Sharp officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, vice Mr. Porter.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General F. Campbell becomes Divisional Commander, vice General Blomfield.

The following officers are appointed to Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be 2nd Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch):—V. W. Murray, T. Apcar, L. K. M. Powell.

Infantry Branch:—A. S. Chatell, and C. O. Maclear.

The following officers are transferred to the Supernumerary List:—Major C. J. Camberledge, Major R. H. Palin, Major T. W. H. Lyon.

THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Mr. Burbridge officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

To wish farewell and safe return to the Bengal Ambulance Corps starting to-day for Mesopotamia a great service was held in the Alipore lines this morning. Colonel Nott, in a brief speech, impressed upon the men the necessity of observing strict discipline. He read a telegram from the Governor conveying his Excellency's heartiest good wishes and said that he is confident that they will acquit themselves with credit in the errand of mercy and patriotism. Bengal would have every reason to be proud of the assistance which through them she was sending to the Empire. The Maharaja of Burdwan also sent a message wishing *bon voyage* and safe return. Five commissioned officers, four Indian officers, 66 non commissioned officers and privates and about 40 followers leave Howrah by mail for Bombay this afternoon.

LATER.

Large crowds gave a hearty send-off to the officers and men of the Ambulance Corps when they started for Bombay by mail where they are due on Monday morning.

GRIEVANCES OF GOREGAON PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to ventilate through the medium of your widely circulated paper the grievances of the residents of Goregaon with a view to their redress by the authorities concerned.

While everything possible is being done to look to the convenience and comfort of passengers residing between Andheri and Bombay, the B. B. and Ci I. Ry. Company shows an attitude of indifference to the grievances of the residents between the section Andheri and Borivli. The present time-table is a fresh instance of this. The Borivli Local leaving Colaba at 6-42 p.m. was very convenient to persons who cannot leave their offices till 5-30 p.m. Bombay Time. For the last two years it has become the practice of this Company to make this train an Andheri Local from the middle of June to the end of August.

Our applications to the authorities concerned were of no avail. To crown all, the 8-15 p.m. Borivli Local, which to merchants residing at Goregaon, Malad, Kandivli and Borivli was a very convenient train has now been made Andheri Local so that after the 7-10 p.m. Local there is no train for stations beyond Andheri for three hours. The 8-15 train has been running to Borivli for the last 10 years.

Another grievance is that after the departure of the 12-0 Noon train from Borivli there is no train for Bombay till the 2-8 p.m. Ahmedabad Passenger which is usually overcrowded and reaches Bombay at 4-0 p.m.

To the residents of Goregaon and Kandivli after the departure of the 12-30 Virar Local from Colaba there is no train till 2-55.

Hoping that this will secure the attention of part of the proper authorities,—Yours, etc.,

B. R. S.

Bombay, June 26.

THEFT OF A NECKLACE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Mulji Khimji, a Hindu lad, aged about 15 years, with the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 100.

Jamnabai and her sister were walking along Kalbadevi Road on the 21st instant, when the accused removed the gold necklace from the person of Jamnabai. An alarm was raised and he was arrested by a Policeman in plain clothes. He was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory to be detained there for a period of four years.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

ZEMINDAR AND COACHMAN KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A fatal carriage accident in which a wealthy Bengali zemindar named Jagat Chunder Banerji and his coachman were killed, occurred this morning in Upper Circular Road. The down Dhurrumtollah tram car was rounding the bend at the head of Keshub Chunder Lane, when the zemindar's private carriage came out of the lane. Before the coachman could get the carriage clear the car dashed into it. The coachman was thrown off on the pavement and the zemindar was knocked down by the car in his attempt to alight and he was run over and killed on the spot, the body being terribly mutilated. The car also passed over the coachman, who was removed to the King's Own Hospital at Raja Bazar where he died within an hour of admission. A young Bengali boy who was passing by was injured by the carriage swerving into him, but the injury is not serious. The deceased zemindar was about sixty years of age.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, June 25.

The trial of the third case before the Special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act has begun. In this case two Mahomedans Messerali and Ainuddi are charged with having committed dacoity in the house of one Ahmed of village Soulgalia, police station Mrijagunj. The case for the prosecution was that the accused and three others entered the house at midnight, assaulted the inmates, and threatened Ahmed to kill in case he did not disclose the place where his money was kept. The dacoits forcibly snatched away ornaments from the persons of Ahmad's wife, sister and nieces. Accused were recognised by some of inmates of the house. Four witnesses including the complainant, were examined. The case is proceeding.

AMRITSAR BRIBERY CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 25.

In the Amritsar bribery case in which Sub-Inspector Shahabuddin, of the Amritsar police, is being tried on a charge of having accepted an illegal gratification of Rs. 100 from one Narain Singh who was suspected in a burglary case, charges under 161, I.P.C., have been framed against the Sub-Inspector and of abetment under sections 109 and 161 against Miranbakhsh by Mr. Marsden, First Class Magistrate Amritsar, and the case is postponed for the re-examination of proecution and defence witnesses.

CRUELTY TO LITIGANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a law for the prevention of cruelty to animals: there are societies to see zealously to the enforcement of the law: there are persons, who are so sensitive and humanitarian (or rather 'animatarian') as consider it to be absolutely necessary that the hard lot of the poor dumb creatures dragging the public conveyances under the heavy rains in Bombay ought to the mitigated by the erections of sheds on public stands: but there seems to be none here neither among the authorities, who charge 7½ per cent. for telling a plaintiff, after a dozen attendances, that if he spends further moneys on pleaders and in courts (besides lavishing freely on process-servers, village-officers, execution-clerks, court-readers, pleader's clerks etc., etc.), and if the defendant does not become on insolvent, or does not abscond, and possesses sufficient property for sale, he may recover his claim from the defendant, nor among the pleaders, who are enriched at their expense,—that think the lot of the litigants and their unnecessarily sacrificed witnesses, who have to wait from day to day and from 11a. m. to 5 p. m. under the scorching sun and the dust and rain storms of Berar, in open maidans, with hardly half a dozen slender trees, or under verandahs, that are provided with no curtains and are paved with stones that burn the skin by getting heated—I say, there are none, who think the lot of these people to be sufficiently pitiable to require consideration, improvement or general protest. It seems that the matter was brought once to the notice of the authorities by the Akola Bar Association; but it does not appear what response, if any, was made to that demand. It is but proper to remark that it speaks but too unfavourably of both the authority and the Bar concerned, that there should be neglect to take prompt and necessary steps and in not representing the matter to the highest authority.—Yours etc.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Akola, June 25.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C.

June 26—Killick, Nixon & Co.
June 27—Forbes Forbes Campbell & Coy.
July 4—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.
July 11—King King & Co.
July 18—National Bank.
July 25 Hardinge.
August 1—Government Telegraph.
August 7—Open.
August 8—Alfred.
August 13—Y. M. C. A.
August 14—Bombay Gas Co.
August 15—Open.
August 21—Open.
August 22—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.
August 24—Thos. Cook & Son.
August 28—G. I. P. Railway (B. Eleven).
August 29—Killick, Nixon & Co.
September 2—Y. M. C. A.
September 4—King King & Co.
September 5—National Bank.
September 11—Open.
September 12—Eastern Telegraph.
September 17—Open.
September 18—Paper Currency Office.
September 19—Forbes Forbes Campbell & Coy.
September 25—Open.
September 26—Government Telegraph.
October 2—Bombay Gas Co.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

RESULTS OF RECENT TRIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

A Punjab Government press communique states that the following are the results of the trials of dacoity cases in the south-west Punjab:—Up to 19th June, of the 4,202 persons sent up for trial 538 have been convicted, 3,042 discharged, and 622 are still under trial. These figures include those tried by the Special Tribunal and by the courts of magistrates under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. In the Muzaffargarh district 62 of those convicted received terms of transportation, and 47 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

JUGGIWALA DACOITY CASE.

MULTAN, June 26.

All the accused except two have been discharged in the first Juggiwala dacoity case of the Mazaffargrh district pending before Mr. Parsons, District Magistrate. The case against the two accused is proceeding.

REPORTED RIOT IN KIRPALGARH.

From Thana Makhdum Rashin of Multan district comes a report of an alleged riot in Kirpalgarh village in which, it is said, about fifteen persons were hurt, while the dead body of one has been brought in for a *post mortem* examination. The parties are said to be Mahomedans.

JUDGMENT OF AMAN GLARBI DACOITY CASE.

LAHORE, June 26.

Judgment was delivered in the Alman Glarbi dacoity case by Mr. J. E. Keough, Special Magistrate, Jhang on the 21st instant. This was a daring dacoity committed in broad daylight by a large gang of persons, variously estimated from 200 to 600, and armed with dangs etc. Fifty-one persons were charged by the police in this case, one of whom died in jail and six of whom were absconding. Of the 44 men actually placed on their trial 14 were discharged by the court's order dated 12th May and 30 were charged under section 395 I.P.C. No names were given in the first information report and the Court did not regard this omission as fatal to the prosecution but admitted its weakening effect on the case and made due allowance for this fact by raising the standard of proof. In consequence the result was that out of the 30 men against whom charges were framed 20 were acquitted and 10 convicted. Substantial sentences were, however, passed against the ten convicted men each of whom was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, including 3 months' solitary confinement.

TRADING IN MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS.

APPEAL IN AN AGRA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Tudball heard the appeal preferred by Ewaz Ali and others, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Agra of offences under section 363 and 419, I. P. Code, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The case arose out of the practice of trading in marriageable girls. The prosecution story was that a young girl named Mussamat Jamai ran away from her husband's house. She was going from Mattra to Agra when she was stopped by the accused Ewaz Ali, who is a village chowkidar. He kept her at his house for about a month and then sold her to Manisur and Hiralal Jat for Rs. 40. These people in their turn sold the girl to one Ghura, a Jat, for Rs. 80. The girl was taken to Ghura's house where it was discovered she was not a Jat. Ghura made Hiralal and others take her back and refund the money. They then sold the girl to one Kallo, a Jat, for Rs. 70. After the sale of the girl to Kallo they were proceeding to take the train to go to Kallo's village. On the way they were questioned by the chowkidar, who suspected the girl did not belong to them, and they were taken to the thana and an enquiry was started when the whole story became known.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

OVERCRDOWLING ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the recent correspondence under the above heading, which has appeared in your recent issues, I would recommend the grumblers concerned to find out from their friends who have been to Europe what the conditions are that prevail there. If they could see the thousands of people both male and female which arrive daily at any of the big London Terminii, I very much doubt if they would ever say another word on the subject.

I myself have travelled on many occasions in a compartment (marked to seat 10) containing 14 or 15 passengers, not only in fair but also in foul weather. People in India do not know what a London fog means. These people, Mr. Editor, were a great deal too busy and intent upon the matter they had in hand to waste their own time and that of others by pulling the communication cord and arguing out points of Law with Railway porters.—Yours, etc.

OREG.

Bombay, June 26.

A DISCHARGED ACCUSED INTERNED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Sashader Ker, a discharged accused in the Rangpur shooting outrage case, was ordered under Defence of India Act to be interned at Kishoreganj in Mymensingh. He is to leave Rangpur at once.

THE "COMMON SAFE."

REMARKABLE CASE AT THANA.

"LAX" METHODS IN A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

A very interesting case is now being tried at Thana by Mr. J. B. Wacha, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhiwandi Prant, typical of the "lax" method, as characterised by the Magistrate, in which accounts are kept and monies handled in a Government office.

In this case one Dominick Fonseca, head clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites, at Bandra, is charged under three counts: First with misappropriating a sum of Rs. 490 alleged to have been received by him at the Thana Treasury, being the price of a tent which was to be supplied by Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co. of Bombay to the said Engineer's Department. The other two charges are in respect of two small amounts alleged to have been received by the accused from Government for the disbursement of travelling allowance and bhatta (subsistence money) due to peons.

Mr. Vaidya, Assistant Government Pleader, instructed by Sub-Inspector Athavle of the Bandra police, is conducting the prosecution, while Mr. Joseph Baptista, bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. John Albert Vallis, solicitor, and Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, is for the defence.

The most important evidence for the prosecution was that of Mr. Stanley Randolph Perfect, Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites, the complainant in the case. From his evidence it appeared that a tent had been ordered by him from Messrs. Samuel, Fitz and Co. and before payment was made or the tent delivered a receipted bill for Rs. 490 duly stamped and signed by the duly constituted attorney of Messrs. Samuel, Fitz and Co., was obtained. That the payment was made and that the tent was supplied was certified to in writing by Mr. Perfect himself, the certificate being countersigned by the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, Mr. B. W. Kissan. The bill, so certified, was cashed at the Thana Treasury. In connection with the tent money it transpired that the safe of the office of the Executive Engineer, was used by Mr. Perfect to keep his own private monies, so that the head clerk might meet his own (Mr. Perfect's) private contingent expenses from that amount. Mr. Perfect further stated that there was the amount of Rs. 1,000 entrusted by Government to meet contingent expenses of his department and this was also kept in the safe. He said he had every right to use this money as he liked, even without the head clerk's knowledge, provided he put in chits in the safe to show what amounts he had taken. He admitted having been used to take such amounts with such vouchers from time to time intending repayment. At the time of the search by the police some of his chits were found in the safe, for monies taken, which he said he was advised by one of his clerks to replace before the police took up the matter, but he refused. He said he told Inspector New he was ready to replace all the amounts of the chits taken for his own private purposes at any moment, but the Inspector told him that the matter being in the hands of the police it was too late for him to do so.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused, after all the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, put in a written statement, *inter alia* affirming that in order to avoid running the risk of a shortage being found in the safe he used to put his own private monies in it, simply to accommodate Mr. Perfect. It appears that on the 14th May, 1914, the accused was transferred to another office by Mr. Perfect where he declined to go and forthwith accused tendered his resignation. Mr. Perfect said his predecessor Mr. Crossley had recommended the accused for a promotion of Rs. 20, which he (Mr. Perfect) thought too much to give to him at once. Mr. Perfect said he wanted to have a clerk by the name of Mahratte to take accused's place. He also stated that this clerk had pointed out certain irregularities in general on some day between 10th and 14th May. When Mr. Mahratte was called he wholly denied that he had ever discovered any irregularities at any time or that he had ever made any such irregularities to Mr. Perfect.

After all the witnesses had been examined the accused put in a written statement in which he maintained that the monies in respect of the tents received by him from the Treasury were immediately handed over to Mr. Perfect.

His Worship asked the Government Pleader what he had to say in the matter. Mr. Vaidya said he had nothing to say but that a *prima facie* case had been made out. Before Mr. Baptista was allowed to address for the defence, the Magistrate remarked to the Government Pleader that he could not see how a charge of falsification of accounts under section 477 A., I. P. C., could be sustained when there were no accounts to falsify. His Worship also observed that there appeared to be a laxity in the system of keeping accounts. The safe seemed to have been a common safe. It contained various kinds of cash, some belonging to the Executive Engineer's Department, some to to Mr. Perfect himself, some to the Notified Area Committee, and some also as stated by the accused to him.

The Magistrate's orders on the case will be passed to-day.

ENGLISH MAIL DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, left Bombay with the English mails for London on Saturday last. Among those who left for home were:—Sir William Maxwell K.C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Lady Maxwell, the Hon. Mr. G. [illegible] Millett, Mr. F. W. Johnston C.I.E., I.C.S., Lady Clark, Sir Loraine Danbar, Mr. J. L. Johnston, I.C.S., Mr. H. Tempest Reilly, I.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Mant, I.C.S.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BOMBAY.

STREETS KNEE-DEEP IN WATER.

TRAM SERVICES SUSPENDED.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

Total Rainfall since June 1st. 23·70 inches.

Rainfall from 8 a. m. Saturday to 6 p m, Sunday 10·89, inches.

The heavy rains continued on Saturday and by the afternoon on that day almost all the roads were under water. The maidans resembled vast sheets of water, as also the low-lying parts of the city such as Jacob's Circle, Parel, Chikalwadi, and Null Bazaar. In several parts of the town water was more than a foot deep. This was especially the case with regard to the road from Pydhownie to Parel. The tramway service on this as well as some other roads had to be suspended for a long time. Motorists also found it impossible to drive to Parel and many other suburbs. All the cricket matches arranged for Saturday had also to be abandoned and several cinema theatres wwere obliged to close.

On Saturday afternoon, owing to the continual downpour of rain, the tramway service was affected and the service towards Parel, Girgaum, Grant Road, Tardeo, and Charni Road junction was suspended. Saturday is observed as a half-holiday in Government offices, firms, and other establishments and the inconvenience caused to the members of the clerical establishment, young ladies and others returning home from their work was very great. Near the Market the offices of the Commissioner of Police were waterlogged. The scene near the Pydhonie terminus was a very pitiful one, trams from Null Bazar, Grant Road and those running between Grant Road and Mazagon had a terrible task before them. This part of the City was knee deep in water and the electric supply failed. Passengers with tickets were clamouring for some means of transhipment, but the tramway people were helpless. The victoria-walas were put to a very severe test in having to urge their jaded horses to wade through water, and in some parts the water was so deep that it rose above the level of the passengers' foot rest.

SHOPS UNDER WATER.

In the locality of the Durbar Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, Null-Bazar, and Two Tanks, a large number of shops were under water, and baskets of sweetmeats, and other petty groceries were seen floating on the waters. In certain places the benches which accommodate the public in front of restaurants were carried away by the violence of the floods. The locality near the Parel Tramway Terminus, and below the Byculla Bridge was similarly under a strong current of flood, and those who tried to cross on, had great difficulty in maintaining their balance. Certain localities in the Colaba Bazar were similarly flooded.

The railway line from Grant Road onwards was heavily flooded and the train service badly affected. The huts and houses occupied by poor people along the line were inundated and their unhappy occupants wading about waist deep.

Later on in the evening it was impossible to get a victoria or a taxi. The cinema and other shows closed their premises as there was no chance of their getting a house.

At the foot of the Grant Road bridge the water was so deep that the cattle were entirely under water and only their heads and noses were to be seen.

At the Victoria Terminus the passengers who returned from Poona and the ghauts said that the flood was at its height at the Sion station and the whole locality was under water. The ghauts, they said, looked very pretty with waterfalls covering the whole area from Lonavala downwards.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

A portion of the wall of a one-storeyed house, belonging to Mahomed Mistry, and situate in the 10th Lane, Kamatipura, collapsed, and the "debris" fell on a woman named Shahjadibai, aged 30 years. She sustained injuries and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she was treated and allowed to go home.

Hack Victoria, No. 1223, was passing along Wodehouse Road near the Panday Sanitarium on Friday evening, when the road subsided and the left wheel of the gharry went into the hole. Fortunately nobody was injured.

A large Bunyan tree on the Waudby Road fell on Saturday morning.

A big tree opposite to the Bombay Gymkhana fell down on Saturday morning and the Maidan is under water. The young cricketers were all disappointed and all fixtures for Saturday and Sunday were abandoned.

A coach factory in Surti-Moholla gave way and two men who were injured, were taken to the hospital. Their injuries were not of a serious character and they were immediately discharged.

Prow No. 5421 in charge of Tindal Raghoo Shiva, laden with iron while near Butcher Island, owing to a sudden gust of wind, sank. The tindal and six other men fell into the water, but they climbed to a raft and remained there for nearly one hour. Men on Butcher Island seeing their precarious position, threw a rope towards them which the men on the raft tied to it. They were then pulled in and taken on the Island. These men were kept there the whole night and sent to Bombay yesterday.

The sea at the Back Bay has been very heavy, and the new reclamation will opposite the Marine Lines Station, is standing the attacks of the mountain waves very well. Further on, below the Wodehouse bridge, the whole locality was under water, and a large lake was formed in the space between the Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath.

The police report shows that the roads in certain localities gave way while the motor-cars and carriages were driving along them.

BAD WATER AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me to bring to the notice of the proper authorities through your widely read paper the disgracefully diplorable indifference of the Bandra Municipality towards the most elementary right of the ratepayer to pure water supply, leaving aside the rare luxury of using well kept and well lighted roads or regular halalkhore service.

For several weeks past the tap water in Bandra has been full of large quantities of suspended impurities, besides having a filthy colour and smell. We have patiently waited for weeks past thinking that there might be some temporary trouble and to-morrow's water would be better. But No! The same dirty water continues to be supplied without any body being concerned in the least.

I am informed that the water is dirty as the supply is taken from Tulsi instead of Vehar Lake. That the Tulsi level is higher than Vehar and since Vehar water does not rise to the Pali Hill European colony, there is no help but to take the supply from Tulsi. I hear further that the dirty water gets pure by the time it reaches Pali Hill.

If my information is correct it is difficult to see why we are not being supplied with Vehar water which could be easily pumped from the foot to the top of the Pali Hill, instead of taking Tulsi water and thereby so seriously endangering the public health. The initial cost of the pumping arrangement would be comparatively small considering that the Bandra municipal revenue is nearly a lakh of rupees per year. If necessary, a small loan could be raised from the Government or by public subscription and the Pali Hill landlords could be made to pay an enhanced water rate, as they realise relatively much higher rents, and the debt liquidated therefrom.

Some months back there was this kind of dirty water supply as a result of which a few boarders from the St. Stanislaus School succumbed to enteric fever. Tulsi water was discontinued after that and good water from Vehar was coming. But we are again apparently getting the filthy water of Tulsi. Is the Bandra Municipality trying to experiment on public health?

That such a woeful state of things should be allowed to continue in these days of universal public health activity, when town-planning acts are being passed and wells are being closed lest men should die of a mosquito-bite and inhaling foul air shows that there is something rather seriously wrong somewhere.—Yours etc.

ANANT RAGHUNATH, B.Be., (C.E.)
M. R. San. I.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

LAHORE, June 27.

A special session of the Punjab Hindu Conference assembled in a specially constructed pavillion near the Mela Ram Mills, Lahore, to-day. Delegates from Ferozepur and other palces who were urging for the postponement of the Conference on account of technical differences, came and joined the Conference.

The Hon Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates expressed the hope that this ancient city associated with the names of Sri Ram Chandra, Sita and Lava might disseminate love and unity among all.

Rai Saheb Murlidhar of Umballa, who presided at the last session of the Conference at Frorepur, presided. He said that the constitution was framed at the Ferozepur Conference and hence many thought the present Conference superfluous, but the attainmant of unity among all sections overrides all technical objections about form and procedure and hence the Conference was convened in order to amicably settle the differences.

The constitution and rules framed by the Ferozepore Conference were put before the Conference and passed, the only important modification being that the executive committee of the Hindu Sabha shall be elected half by the Punjab Hindu Sabha and half by the moffusil Sabhas from among the members of the parent Sabha which will be constituted now on a more representative basis. &c. &c.

TOWN PLANNING ACT.

SALSETTE RESIDENTS' MEETING.

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Salsette was held yesterday at Andheri to consider questions arising out of the application of the Town Planning Act to their district. Mr. K. R. Daphtary presided.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who represents the Northern Division of the Presidency on the Bombay Legislative Council, was also present.

In the notice convening the meeting it was stated:—

The Town Planning Act has now been passed. It is to be worked as an experimental measure in Salsette in the first instance. It is a new and novel piece of legislation, and the first of its kind in India where it has been never tried before and in other countries it has been tried with varying success. It has to be worked by the local bodies to whom it gives very wide powers. The local bodies in Salsette at present existing are the N. A. C.'s which are composed of the Special Officer for the time being for building sites and the Mamlatdar and one or more persons recommended for appointment by the said Officer. In view of the above facts and in view of the serious consequences involved if due care and caution are not exercised in the application and working of the Act, it is desirable that the local bodies upon whose constitution much will depend should be constituted on popular and representative basis. Even apart from the working of the T. P. Act the N. A. C.'s require to be replaced by other bodies or to be reconstituted."

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said that they were there not to discuss the merits or demerits of the Act, or whether certain provisions of it were beneficial or oppressive. All that part of the work had been done in the Legislative Council. They had met there not for cavilling or criticising but in a spirit of co-operation. For, now that the Act had been passed, it was better if they co-operated and saw that its provisions were worked out in a way beneficial to the people. The Act had been applied to Salsette, and unless people co-operated, they might eventually have to thank themselves for any unsatisfactory results. The Act was to be worked by local bodies.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.

In Bandra and Coorla it was to be worked by the Municipalities. As to the Notified Area Committees, these bodies were doing what they considered best, and the Special Officer, who presided, was generally a capable officer, with a good intention and great ability, but at the same time the success of the Act would depend on how the people co-operated in its application. In the Council it was said by some members that the measure would be a calamity while others were of opinion that it would be of great good to the people. All that would, however, depend on how the Act was worked. They did not wish to say anything against nominated members of the Notified Area Committees, but they thought that there should be persons on the Committee in whom the public had greater trust and who should be elected by the public. Some officers said they understood the needs of the people better than themselves. But that was a large order. Apart, however, from that question, there was no doubt that seeing that the Act was to be applied to the people, the latter were the proper persons to be entrusted with its working. If some provisions of the Act needed alteration there would be another opportunity of discussing that question. For the present the meeting had to discuss only how the Act was to be applied, whether the Committees should not have the co-operation of the people, and whether there should not be elected representatives of the people on them. They would certainly prefer Municipalities to Notified Area Committees, though in the notified areas the people were as capable of applying the Act as the municipal bodies. But the Municipalities had a great educative value. An objection might be raised that if they wanted to entrust the application of the Act to Municipalities they would have to establish Municipalities in a number of places. But that difficulty could be obviated if certain places were grouped together. Objection might also be taken on the point of finance but he (the speaker) was told that Municipalities for certain groups would not be much more costly than the Notified Area Committees. It would be for the Government to decide what groups should be formed. If however the Government were of opinion that no new Municipalities should be established, then the meeting would suggest that the public should be represented on the Notified Area Committees by elected members. It was a curious coincidence that since this meeting had been advertised for, it seemed the Special Officer or the Government thought there should be more members on the Committee. But they (the residents of Salsette) were of opinion that the question was of having elected members rather than of having more members on the Committee. They had nothing to say against nominated members but they wanted the public to take an interest in the Town Planning Act and they should have elected members on the Committee. The Special Officers were able officers but it did not always happen that his opinion were the best and it was therefore that they wanted popular representatives on the Committee.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Sunderrao Navalkar moved the following resolution:—

That this Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Salsette is of opinion that the Notified Area Committees as at present existing are unsuitable for the growing needs of the town and villages comprized in the island of Salsette, that this meeting is further of opinion that the adoption of such an experimental and important measure as the recently passed Town Planning Act in the first instance to this Island makes it imperative that the local bodies entrusted with the working of this Act which gives them very wide powers should be constituted on popular and representative basis."

Mr. Navalkar said the boon of local self-government granted by Lord Ripon was great, and in a recent resolution the Government had also encouraged the principle of local self-government. They would much rather have the Town Planning Act applied by Municipalities. Failing that, they should have selected members on the Notified Area Committees.

Mr. E. F. Gomes seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. B. R. Madgavkar moved and Mr. Hormusji D. Guzdar seconded the following resolution, which was also passed:—

That this meeting is also of opinion that for the better Municipal Administration of the Island and for the successful working of the Act Government will be pleased to group together certain notified areas and grant them regular Municipal Government and suggests that for this purpose the groups should be as follows:— (1) Andheri, Santa Cruz and Ville Parle, (2) Malad, Kandivli and Borivli, (3) Ghat Kopar. That this meeting respectfully submits that the Government will be pleased to defer the initiation of any schemes under the T. P. A. until proper local bodies are constituted. This meeting appoints a committee of the following gentlemen to communicate to Government the above Resolution and to carry on such correspondence as may be necessary in that behalf and also to do everything needful in the interests of the people of Salsette:—Messrs. K. R. Daphtary Rajaram Tukaram, Dhakji Cassinathji, E. F. Gomes, Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Hormusji Dorabji Guzdar, Moreshwar W. Pradhan, Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B. R. Madgavkar, and Dr. Ghaswalla.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WIFE SACRIFICED TO A GODDESS.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 26.

One Mulla, a Brahman religious mendicant of Gurdaspur district, is under trial at Gurdaspur for killing and sacrificing his wife to whom he is said to have been much attached, to his goddess with, it is alleged, the latter's consent. The man absconded, but was arrested at Hardwar. He now pleads insanity.

DEPRADATIONS OF A DACOIT GANG.

TRIAL AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

At the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pigott are engaged in hearing the appeals in two important dacoity cases. Altogether 36 persons have been convicted by Mr. Burkitt, Special Judge who sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

The headquarters of the gang were in a grove in the Rampur State. The leaders of the gang were Hansa, Dwarka, Chotte Khan, and two others and they had a fair supply of fire-arms, including revolvers, guns and pistols. An approver described the various dacoities in which they took part, and the cruelties which he said were practised on persons whose houses were visited by the dacoits. In almost all the cases men and women were brutally tortured and otherwise maltreated. In some of the dacoities the villagers collected in force and offered resistance, but as the dacoits carried fire-arms, they succeeded in frightening away the villagers.

The case is proceeding.

LATER,

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pigott have delivered judgment in the gang dacoity cases and confirmed the convictions and sentences, but reduced them in some cases. Sentences on four accused only were reduced to five years and the appeals of the remaining accused were dismissed.

LAHORE DOCTOR GRANTED A COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 26.

Dr. Malik Anup Singh M.B.B.S., of the Lahore Medical College, has been granted a commission in the I.M.S., and will probably proceed to the Front.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SMLA, June 26.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction on the broad gauge of the further section from Kumarkaundu station to Bally station a distance of 15.22 miles of the Burdwan-Howrah Chord of the East Indian Railway which will now consist of the following sections (a) Burdwan-Saktighar (quadrupling) (b) Saktighar-Kumarkundu-Bally (new double line) and (c) Bally-Lithiah (quadrupling).

The dispute between Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal and Lal Chand, the proprietor of the estate and the printing works of Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons has been settled on the following terms:—The former will have the Lahore printing press and the latter the Calcutta press. The former will pay Rs. 40,000 for the use of the name of the firm, which the latter shall not use after six months. The other properties have also been partitioned. The suit now pending before the court of Rai Ramchandra, Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, will now be withdrawn, and the appointment of receivers cancelled.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT AND DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 26.

Incessant rain throughout the day and at night made the journey from the four corners of Poona and Kirkee anything but pleasant, except to those who rejoiced in the possession of motor cars, but once at Government House on Saturday night, it was more than a pleasure to experience the hospitality of Lord and Lady Willingdon, if only for a few hours. Government House itself was trimmed for the Reception, but the arrangements on the grounds were ruined by the rain. Between six and seven hundred people attended the Reception. Special arrangements were personally supervised by Lady Willingdon for the privacy and comfort of purdah ladies, and among the purdah ladies who had abundant reasons to pronounce a benediction on her Excellency were H. H. the Lady Aga Khan, H. H. the Begum of Janjira, H. H. the Begum of Cambay and her two daughters and four other ladies of distinction. They were accommodated in the Band gallery from where they could clearly see what was going on in the Throne Room below. Immediately after dinner their Excellencies were prepared to welcome their guests, but the Reception savoured very much of the abandoned Levee, except that ladies in dainty toilettes had the honour of filing past their Excellencies, and of shaking hands. Many of the guests arrived as early as 9 p.m. though the function was fixed for 9-45. The A. D. C.'s in waiting, however, were there to receive the early arrivals, and remained in the vertibule to receive the late arrivals. The door on the left leading to the Ball-room which shed a corruscation of light on the passers-by, was used by those having Private Entree, and the door on the left was used by those having Public Entree. Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, and Major Greig, Military Secretary, looked after the distinguished gathering who assembled in the Private Entree in a portion of the magnificent Ball-room screened off for the latter's convenience. When a sufficient number of guests had arrived, the Governor's Staff assembled in the Hall, and proceeded from there through the Arcadian Winter garden into the Ball-room. The striking procession was formed as follows:—

Sub-Major Sher Khan A.D.C.

Capt Date A.D.C., Capt. de Geijor A.D.C.
Capt. Greenway A.D.C., Capt. Goldie A.D.C
Capt. Rigby R.A.M.C., Major Greig.

Mr. Crerar, P.S.

Raja of Baria, K. S. Naharsingji,

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Nawab of Savanur.

Mr. Cadell. Capt. Huddleston.

Two Indian officers of the Body Guard.

The moment their Excellencies took up their position on the dais, the staff reformed. On their Excellencies' right stood Mr. Crerar, Capt. de Geijor, Capt. Date, Capt. Huddleston and the Nawab of Savanur. On the left were Capt. Rigby, Capt. Greenway, Mr. Cadell, the Raja of Baria and K. S. Naharsingji. After the presentation of the Private Entree consisting of the members of Council, First Class Chiefs, Judges of the High Court, General Brooking, Surgeon-General Lyons, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Seddon I.C.S., Commissioner C.D., nd their respective wives. Capt. Rigby was in attendance in this direction, requesting them to assemble on the left of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Immediatley after the Private Entree and before the Public Entree started, his Excellency presented Honours and Decorations to the following, the presentations having been made with solemn dignity by Mr. L. Robertson I.C.S., Political Secretary to Government:—

INVESTITURES.

The Hon. Sir. Prabhashankar D. Pattani was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the following decorations were awarded:—

(1) The Letters Patent of Knighthood to the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott.

(2) The badge of a Companian of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

(3) The badges of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta and Sardar Sahib Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha.

(4) The badge of the Imperial Service Order to Mr. Harrington George Bulkley and Mr. Bomanji Nowroji Khambatta.

(5) The Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the First Class to her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, Sardar Parashram Krishnarao Biwalkar, and Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Ghandi, and of the Second Class to Azam Kesarkhan Kalubava, Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar, and Bai Galbibai Khandilal.

(6) The King's Police Medal to Inspectors E. E. Morris, Murid Ismail and Khan Sahib Kamruddin Abdul Rehman.

(7) The Insignia as a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings.

(8) The sanads and badges of their titles to Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rav, Khan Bahadur Hussenkhan Dhanekhan, Rao Bahadur Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbade, Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha and Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Surajlal Thatti.

The Reception and the Investitures occupied nearly an hour, and all this time the eye and mind was fixed on her Excellency Lady Willingdon who looked queenly in a superb mauve brocaded satin gown, scintillated by a high diamond tiarra and pearl ornaments and decorated with Orders. There was a well-stocked buffet in the dining-room and in the A.D.C.'s room, and special tents for Brahmins and Native officers, the latter having been particularly looked after by Sub-Major Sher Khan and the two Indian officers of the Bodyguard.

Soon after midnight, the guests began to leave the hospitable portals of Government House, carrying away with them the memories of a great and glorious night.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE KIRKEE ARSENAL.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Goldie A.D.C., visited the Kirkee Arsenal on Saturday morning and made a minute inspection of the entire place. On arrival, Lord Willingdon was received at the entrance by Major H. W. Bowen, R.A., and was conducted by him through each and every division.

His Excellency trollied in persistent rain to the extensive workyard and parks. After inspecting the Issues and Receipts departments, Lord Willingdon went over the Armoury, the Barracks, Hospital, and Magazine. This inspection was followed by a visit to the Park Division, the Harness and Saddlery department, Small Arms and Ammunition, the Armoury Workshops and the Department where fuses and tubes are stocked. At these various sections of the Arsenal Major W. S. Beamish R.A., Captain F. C. Jenkin R.A., Captain S. R., Allwright and Lieut. R. Ross, I.O.D., were on duty during the visit.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, June 28.

By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

The Officer Commanding 2/1st Wessex F. A. Brigade, R.F.A. is authorised to destroy horse No. 7790, Battery No. 52, belonging to the 2/2nd Hants Battery, being incurably lame.

Captain W. S. R. Steven, R.A.M.C., proceeded on duty as X Ray Specialist from Poona to Neemuch on the 19th instant, returning on completion on the 24th instant.

Major R. C. Barbottle 7th Hariana Lancers was authorized to proceed to Bombay, on Remount Duty on 2-5-15 and 13-6-15 respectively, returning on completion of duty.

The use of Punkahs at the Station Hospital, Poona, and Brigade Headquarters was discontinued on the 26th instant.

In compliance with A.R.I., Volume II., para 419 the usual Quarterly Inspection of Buildings, Fixtures and Furniture will take place, at Ahmednagar, as under:—

Monday, 5th July 1915.—Wellesley Barracks, Commencing at the Quarter Masters Stores at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, 6th July 1915.—Station and Section Hospitals. Commencing at the Station Hospital at 8 a.m.

As it is observed that Officers Commanding Indian Units and their Depots and the Batteries do not furnish regularly the information regarding the quantities of firewood unsplit drawn by them during each month from the contractor unless they are reminded, they are requested to furnish this information to the Officer in Charge S. & T. Poona Brigade regularly before the 3rd of each succeeding month so as to enable him to maintain a correct account of firewood unsplit supplied by the contractor.

SOUTH AFRICAN BORN INDIANS

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

Owing to certain difficulties that have recently arisen, with reference to the admission into the Cape Province of Indians born in South Africa, representations were made recently to the Government, pointing out that the restrictions maintained in that Province were contrary both to the letter and to the spirit of the settlement of 1914. We are now officially informed, says "Indian Opinion," that instructions have been issued that, once the fact of South African birth has been established by an Indian to the satisfaction of an Immigration Officer, such person should be forthwith admitted into the Cape Province, but that the Government reserves that right so soon as the number of entrants sensibly increases to apply the provisions of Act 22 of 1913. These instructions are, in our opinion, complete and satisfactory, and are in compliance with the provisions of the Passive Resistance settlement. All that will be necessary, therefore, for a South African born Indian, is the production by him or her of a Birth Certificate, or a document officially declaring the South African birth of the lawful holder. Unless a thumb-impression is on the original document, it should not be given upon the demand of the Cape Immigration Officer where a signature can be given, and no South African born person is under any obligation to pass the education test. Whilst we believe that this arrangement is complete and satisfactory so far as the Government are concerned, in view of the community's previous experience of the administration of the law and of the terms of the settlement by the Cape Immigration Officer, we shall be obliged if cases of difficulty are immediately brought to notice, setting forth all the facts. Meanwhile we beg to express our thanks to the Government for the prompt manner in which the difficulty has been disposed of.

A NEW ELECTRIC BELL.

An original electric bell combination is in use at Paris which is designed to get rid of all trouble caused by the question of batteries, for these are now lodged within the apparatus itself. The usual box bell shape is retained, but the arrangement of the parts is different in this case. All the magnet parts are now lodged under the gong itself, while the box being left free, serves to contain a set of three dry battery cells which will last for several years. In this way there are no connections to be made between the battery and bell and the wires and push-button are the only pieces which need to be attended to.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday June 28, 1915.

HOW LONG?

Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech in the House of Commons on the question of munitions, an amplified Report of which has now reached us in the Secretary of State's telegram to the Viceroy, emphasizes to a degree hardly realised before, the extent of the problem which has to be faced. It was very quickly realised after the commencement of the war that Germany, and, in a lesser degree, Austria, had prepared themselves for a European conflagration with a completeness and efficiency, which, in spite of the known military strength of the former, was not even suspected by any of the Allied powers. Only Germany's expos strength was known, her hidden strength, owing to the inadequacy and inefficiency of the Secret Services of Great Britain, France and Russia, had not been estimated even within fifty per cent. of its correct value. Even now we do not know fully the extent of Germany's resources. We used to think we knew the extent of her war treasure in the historic castle of Spandau. In the early stages of the war the press was flooded with the calculations of wise experts, who were able to tell us within a close degree of accuracy, how soon Germany's financial resources would be exhausted, how soon her food supply would run out and confidently predicted the early exhaustion of her capacity for the production of war material. All that has been as ludicrously falsified as the forecasts of some of the military experts, who were able to tell us just when the great advance in the West would begin. In the midst of all this, the fact that the Government acting on the advice of its highest military advisers was preparing for a prolonged war was lost sight of. The spirit of optimism was allowed to run riot and expectations were aroused, which did an infinite amount of mischief and undoubtedly had results weakening the national power of organisation for victory.

A sadder and wiser spirit prevails to-day. Germany's "last great effort" was so often succeeded by another great effort and her power to supply her forces in the field, which ought to have come to an end long ago according to the calculations of these experts, has been so clearly proved to be still greater than that of her opponents, that we are witnessing to-day a tendency to turn optimism into unnecessary and exaggerated pessimism. We think it is clear that we have a much more reliable knowledge of the comparative present and future strength and resources of the belligerents than was formerly the case. Mr. Lloyd George says that Germany and Austria are turning out 250,000 shells daily. When the whole of the British resources have been mobilised, France and Britain alone, without Italy or Russia, will be able to exceed that. But it will be months before Great Britain attains anything like the maximum of which she is capable. What that means is left to our imagination, and it is not an unnatural assumption that it will, therefore, be "certainly months" before we can expect anything like a definite achievement of supremacy over the foe on the Western front. It is, probably, this statement of the Minister for Munitions which has led the military correspondent of "The Times" to make the lugubrious prediction that the final settlement with the enemy must be postponed till the Spring, and that, in the meanwhile, the Allies will have to content themselves with merely maintaining their fronts. That, however, we are inclined to doubt. It is an eventuality for which we have to be prepared and it may be that we shall have to exercise our patience to that extent. But the military correspondent of "The Times," is apt to rush to hasty conclusions,—he was the inventor of that wretched and much-to-be-regretted Russian "steam-roller,"—and the journal for which he writes has been more than once guilty of publishing misleading pessimistic statements with deliberate, if praiseworthy, intention. And we think the signs are more hopeful. We have often pointed out that the selection of the moment for the striking of the first blow of the great advance in the West, depends on two factors, (1) the knowledge of the commanders that the enemy's line is near to breaking point, that it can by an effective blow be broken and that they have the power to strike that blow; (2) that the guns and accumulation of munitions, heavy and otherwise, and the capacity further to accumulate is such as to ensure an adequate and continuous supply till the end of the campaign.

Now in regard to the first of these two essentials, we believe that, were the Allied commanders ready in regard to the second, it is highly probable that they could strike their blow now. They have every superiority except munitions,—especially as regards men and the quality of the men. Mr. Lloyd George, for the first time, in his speech in the Commons revealed the numbers of the new armies in England. Three million men, he said, had come forward to fight for the Empire. Half-a-million of those, perhaps, have gone to the Front, another million probably are ready waiting fully-trained in England, and half-a-million are in reserve. The French are now at their maximum strength. In the matter of men we can calculate on more or less fixed factors. Germany can exhaust 300,000 shells in a single action and produce nearly the same number in 24 hours. But after a certain point, as there are no means of making men quicker than the normal rate, she must exhaust her men. And we see no reason to doubt the very careful calculations that Germany is now putting her last reserves in the field, and has probably already exhausted them. At any rate, it is safe to assume that she *must* be near the point, when she must wait for her population to grow up, which, of course, she cannot do. And though her capacity for the production of munitions may be greater than the immediate capacity of Great Britain and France, it is not greater than Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy combined, and she has to meet all four on three fronts. It is not to be assumed, therefore, that the Allies in the West will have to wait for Great Britain to reach her maximum output before they can consider themselves strong enough, and the moment propitious, to initiate the final settlement with the enemy. They have to wait only till the organisation for the output of munitions is so assured, and the immediate accumulations so large, that there need be no fear of a breakdown. The next month or six weeks should, as we said on Saturday, show us what to expect. It should demonstrate whether the calculation that the Teutonic Allies are capable, by power to throw further large forces into the field, of any further great effort. And it should show whether the Allies in the West are merely to hold their line till the Spring, or to commence, before the Summer closes, their forward movement.

THE FUTURE OF BOMBAY.

At its sitting either to-day or on Thursday the Corporation will consider, and it is to be presumed will adopt, two most important reports of Committees which have a direct and immediate bearing on the development and expansion of the city on proper and well-considered lines. There is, firstly, the Report of the Committee on the recommendations of the Development Committee, so ably presided over by Mr. Claude Hill, with such men of large practical experience as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as colleagues. Even more than Sir Ibrahim, Sir Pherozeshah has a wide and varied experience of the city, having been a member of the Corporation for the last 45 years,—an unique experience. The senior member of the Municipality has witnessed four transformations of Bombay during his lifetime. There was the period of old Bombay with its ramparts and fortifications, its circumscribed sphere of activity and its population which, beyond Girgaum, was only a fraction of what it is to-day. It was owing to the emergent necessity of finding room for the growing population that the obsolete ramparts were demolished and the easterly and westerly parts of the Fort made available as much for residential purposes as for the accommodation of expanding commerce. The development of Bombay, however, was once more emphasised by the Corporation in 1873 when Mr. Pedder, a most hardworking and resourceful Commissioner, presented to the Civic Fathers his modest scheme which soon after became an accomplished fact. The town planners of the day need only study the modest scheme of Mr. Pedder to learn the lesson derivable therefrom,—the lesson of doing one thing at a time and that thoroughly well. By 1880 the industrial era had dawned on Bombay. The minds of its business men were more or less concentrated on making Bombay a manufacturing city, while men of commerce, those who built for us the first Princess Dock, laid the foundations of the new mercantile era, the full effects of which are to be seen to-day in the stately edifice of Bombay's seaborne trade, the two great trunk railway lines being their co-adjutors. Factory after factory raised its tall chimney in our midst, specially in the districts of Byculla and Parel. With their advent came the colony of operatives recruited from the ploughfields of Ratnagiri. Their accommodation was a vital necessity and so ushered in the era of those jerry-builders' "chawls" constructed without the remotest idea of light and sanitation. Overcrowding commenced in these industrial districts while the docks and other paraphernalia of the seaborne trade added the construction of other chawls and buildings in the very heart of the town, which in its turn was overcrowded. At last the monster of pestilence invaded the city in 1896-97 causing an unprecedented holacaust which so alarmed the authorities that they precipitately rushed an ill-considered and ill-planned Improvement Bill through the Council and produced the Improvement Trust Act. Thus between 1850 and 1898 Bombay has undergone four transformations.

The Improvement Trust has been in all well-informed quarters severely condemned for its extravagant expenditure on the widening of roads and the building of new ones,—roads which might have awaited for a time,—while the fundamental duty of sanitary regeneration of the city, the work with which it was entrusted was sadly neglected. In these columns, some time ago, we published a series of articles, based on official records, pointing out what the Trust had accomplished and what it had neglected. Out of borrowed monies amounting to about five crores, as much as three crores have been spent on these new roads etc., which have been the object of denunciation in and out of the Corporation for years past. That extravagant expenditure, incurred in defiance of public opinion, might have been better utilised in sweeping away the slums which have been for years the hot-bed of disease and death. Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner of 1904, drew the attention of the Improvement Trust to these hot-beds of disease but to no purpose. The well reasoned representations of the Corporation were ignored by the Trust and ignored by the Government. Is it a wonder, if in the second Report of the Corporation Committee, just issued on the subject of the widening of the Parel Road, a heavy indictment is laid against the Trust? Or that Mr. Wacha indites a minute in which he completes the indictment by observing that the Government itself is the "greater culprit" by reason of its neglect to reprove in any manner the prodigality of the Trust which has long been spending vast sums for objects of minor utility at the expense of the urgent sanitary work for which the city has been crying for fifteen years. However, the responsible authority seems at last to have realised the necessity of correcting the Trust, of which the appointment of the Development Committee was the preliminary step. Now that the Corporation have made their exhaustive and damning report it is to be hoped that the Government of Lord Willingdon will take at once into consideration how to repair past blunders. A new departure must be taken. We have great hopes that this will be the case, seeing that the successor of the Chairman of the Development Committee is an official who has been Municipal Commissioner, and for nearly five years a member of the Board of the Trust and is thus fully conversant with the many directions in which the Trust has gone wrong, "sanitarily, financially and ethically" as Mr. Wacha justly observes.

It is essential at this turning point in the history of Bombay that the whole weight and influence of enlightened public opinion should be brought to bear on Lord Willingdon's Government, so as to enable it to take the new departure on the right lines and in harmony with the opinion of the citizens of Bombay whose sanitary welfare is at stake.

Notes of the Day.

The Monsoon "Arrives."

The lugubrious anticipations aroused by the late arrival of the Monsoon and the comparative mildness of the burst when it came, have been completely dissipated by the unnecessarily copious rainfall of this last week-end and Bombay is now over 13 inches in excess over the normal for the month of June. The rainfall for the last four days has been phenomenal, resulting as usual in heavy floods in many parts of the city, suburbs, and districts and the infliction of untold misery, discomfort and inconvenience on many thousands of people. Up to Thursday morning the total rainfall was 4.02 inches. By Friday morning that had increased to 10.19 inches, by Saturday morning it had risen to 18.81 inches, by Sunday morning to 28.61 inches and by 6 p.m. last evening to 29.70 inches, while rain again fell heavily last night. In the 24 hours following between Saturday 8 a.m. and Sunday 8 a.m. there was a fall of close on 10 inches,—to be exact 9.80. That is not exactly Bombay's record but it is quite near enough to keep up appearances and make everybody, for the time being, profoundly miserable, especially those poor souls who have been washed out of their homes.

The Promise of June.

But there is much to be grateful for. Things had begun to look serious and to encourage the belief that the prognostications of a feeble Monsoon were really justified. Rainfall has now been general and fairly copious all over Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Hyderabad and the Konkan,—and Bombay has been flooded! Let us hope we may take this as an earnest of a really good monsoon. For the benefit of our readers we give below the statistics of the rainfall this month for Bombay :—

	inches.
Total Rainfall up to 6 p.m., yesterday, since June 1st	29.70
Normal Rainfall for Bombay up to June 27th	16.38
Total Rainfall from 8 a.m., on Saturday, to 6 p.m., on Sunday	10.89

RAINFALL SINCE THURSDAY, 8 A.M.

Thursday to Friday	6.17
Friday to Saturday	8.62
Saturday to Sunday	9.80
Sunday (10 hours)	1.09
Total in 3½ days	25.68

The Operations in Mesopotamia.

The despatches on the operations of the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia will be read with gratification and pride in this country, as, indeed, we think they will be throughout the Empire. The high praise accorded by General Fry to the troops under his command, without exception, disposes, we trust once and for all, of the malicious stories that have been spread in certain quarters regarding certain alleged regrettable incidents which evidently never had any existence except in the heated imagination of neurotic individuals. General Fry's despatch tells a story of difficult operations carried out, on the part of both British and Indian troops, with signal skill and determined bravery and the numerous acts of individual courage and resourcefulness which are picked out for special commendation shed a never-to-be-forgotten lustre on the officers and men composing Indian Expeditionary Force D. It falls to the lot of few regiments in warfare to receive such warm eulogy as that given to the 2nd Norfolks, the 104th Rifles and the 120th Rajputana Rifles.

Individual Acts of Bravery.

Among the cases mentioned nothing exceeds the brilliant exploit of Lance-Naik Nur Dad and Sapper Ghulam Haider who swam across the Tigris against a strong current with the enemy in occupation of the opposite bank and thus enabled the steel cable to be got across and a flying bridge constructed; the equally gallant conduct of Lieut. G. G. Campbell R.E., who crossed the river holding on to the log line only while under fire; or the daring of Sub-Assistant-Surgeon Pundit who entered a hut during the attack at Muzairah on December 7th to tackle an Arab, who had already shot an Indian soldier from his hiding place. Although a non-combatant, Dr. Pundit did not heitate to do what a sepoy feared to do, until moved by his example. Dr. Pundit is also mentioned as having displayed great bravery in attending the wounded under fire. In this connection a notable tribute is paid to the Field Ambulances generally for their devotion in the field, especially when under shell fire. We trust that the services of the numerous officers, non-commissioned officers and men who are mentioned in the despatches will receive adequate recognition.

Consols on Tap.

The British Chancellor possibly received his inspiration for placing Consols on tap, when he visited Paris to consult with the French and Russian Finance Ministers a few months ago regarding the financial arrangements for the war. Mr. Lloyd George may have imparted a good deal of useful information to the representatives of our Allies with regard to some of his excellent and original prescriptions for both raising and spending money, but he apparently acquired a very useful wrinkle from our neighbour across the Channel on the question of initiating the proletariate into the mysteries of national finance, as opposed to confining it exclusively to the sphere of the capitalist. Peddling out Government stock in homeospathic doses was first seriously resorted to after the Franco-German war as a speculative expedient to liquidate Bismarck's indemnity as quickly as possible, and the venture caught on so successfully as to evoke an expression of regret from the Iron Chancellor that he had apparently underestimated La Belle France's resources and had consequently been too moderate in his demands. So far back as 1881 holders of French stock numbered about 4,000,000, and since that time the security has become so popular with the masses, there are few cities, towns or even villages where the poorer classes do not subscribe their mite in support of the State. When the experiment has proved such a success in France, there is every reason to presume it will be equally successful in Great Britain, where, of late years, there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the working classes to take an interest in the government of the country. And no better method could have been devised to encourage that feeling, than to admit this class as one of the financial props of the State.

Mr. John Corlett.

The death of Mr. John Corlett removes from the English sporting world one of the most remarkable characters that has ever adorned it. Mr. Corlett was typical of a class that has flourished greatly in the past, but is likely to flourish less in the future. There was not, we suppose, in England a man with such an immense knowledge of the technicalities of horse racing as Mr. Corlett possessed; there was no one, unless it be, perhaps, Mr. Henry Chaplin, who, however, is a politician first and a country squire and turfite second, who possessed such ripe experience and intimate knowledge, extending over nearly half-a-century of the history of the Turf, secret and public. We have had reams of interesting reminiscence by Mr. Corlett in the columns of the "Sporting Times" which he founded, but if he has left the material for a biography, in anything like the fullness of the rich stores of his mind, it should be to racing people one of the most amazing and absorbing books that has ever been published.

"High Toryism and Old Port."

We do not know that his famous paper "The Pink-un" was exactly a credit to English journalism, but it was always amazingly good reading for people who either liked its vulgarities, or were prepared to ignore that feature for the sake of the unsurpassed value of its racing columns, its excellent dramatic criticisms and the real wit of as weird a band of writers as any editor ever collected around him. John Corlett was the son of a sergeant-major of Dragoons, by whom he was educated, and he has died a country squire in the atmosphere of "High Toryism, and Old Port" which was the motto of his journal, thus attaining his ideal, a very rare achievement among men. Whatever one may think of the materialistic philosophy which the former proprietor of "The Pink-un" and his class represent, it is due to John Corlett to say that he raised himself from the ranks to a considerable height by his own genius and energy, and always kept about him the atmosphere of a gentleman. The last is more than can be said for the proprietor of the "Winning Post" into whose hands supremacy in "The Pink-un" class of journalism seems to have passed.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

AUSTRIAN FRONT BROKEN.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW ARMY

A Vienna communiqué admits that the Russians have pierced the Austrian front at one point between the Dniester and the Pruth. The Germans also admit serious reverses in Galicia. They have been compelled to retreat across the Dniester.

It is stated that during the seven weeks' fighting and retreat in Galicia the Russians captured 130,000 men, 300 machine guns and fifty guns.

A German submarine has been sunk at the mouth of the Ems after a serious explosion on board.

Details received in Paris of the capture of the Alsatian village of Metzeral, which the enemy had transformed into a fortress, was among the most heroic of French feats of arms. The capture of Munster is expected shortly.

A great battle has developed on the Heights of the Meuse. The French are easily maintaining the upper hand in Lorraine and Alsace.

The campaign to recruit skilled workmen for the manufacture of munitions was opened on Thursday night. The depots were besieged with applicants.

The Italians are methodically and persistently progressing in the Tyrol, and their guns continue to smash the fortifications of Malborghetto. The advance from Montenero continues successfully.

A Vatican organ, emphasises that the Pope in the interview with the correspondent of the "Liberte," spoke in his private capacity.

The Sultan of Turkey has successfully undergone a surgical operation.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

PUBLIC RESPONSE SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June. 25.

The public response to the War Loan has been decidedly satisfactory. Nevertheless, enormous though the subscriptions have been, it must be remembered that the loan is to cover the expenditure for a year and will require the whole-hearted co-operation of all classes.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIA'S INVESTMENTS.

LONDON, June 26.

The Press Bureau announces that the Bank of England is prepared to receive applications for the War Loan from abroad provided that telegraphic advice is received and a deposit of five per cent paid before July 10th.

AUSTRIAN FRONT PIERCED.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 130,000 IN 7 WEEKS.

AUSTRIAN FRONT PIERCED.

BETWEEN THE DNIESTER AND THE PRUTH.

ADMISSION IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 26.

A Vienna communiqué admits that the Russians have pierced the Austrian front at one point between the Dniester and the Pruth.

IMMENSE RUSSIAN CAPTURES

130,000 MEN AND 350 GUNS

LONDON, June 28.

It is stated in Petrograd that during the seven weeks' fighting and retreat in Galicia the Russians captured one hundred and thirty thousand men, three hundred machine guns and fifty guns.

SERIOUS GERMAN REVERSES

COMPELLED TO RETREAT

AMSTERDAM, June 25.

Rejoicings in Germany over the fall of Lemberg have been damped by to-night's communiqué admitting serious reverses in the Russian theatre which have compelled the Germans to evacuate grounds in Galicia captured on Wednesday by the Austro-German left wing.

The communiqué says that the situation of General von Mackensen's army is unchanged.

General von Linsingen, north-west of Halicz, has been compelled to retreat across the Dniester before what is described as enemy counter-attacks in superior force.

FIGHTING ON THE DNIESTER.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

PETROGRAD, June 26.

A communiqué says:—There is no change in the directions of Zolkiew and Lemberg. The enemy has continued to attack the Lemberg-Brejany-Kamonka railways.

We drove back across the Dniester on Wednesday night the remainder of the Germans who had crossed in the Kozary district and we captured during Wednesday evening the remainder of the Austrians who had crossed at Martynovo and Rouzdviany. Altogether we took 715 prisoners.

Notwithstanding the disastrous results of their crossing, the Austrians and Germans the same night attempted to cross south of Bukatchevetz. Fighting continues.

SOLDIERLY QUALITIES OF RUSSIANS.

A TRIBUTE FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June. 25.

The German war correspondents pay a tribute to the soldierly qualities of the Russians. They say that the colossal magazines of Lemberg were all emptied and stores had gone to places of safety.

It would be wrong to suppose that the Russians will immediately retire within their own frontiers as even now they are steadfastly harrying the Austrians, and Germans.

The correspondents declare that the populace gave an enthusiastic welcome to the Austrians.

The west end of Lemberg was found much damaged by fire and the Russians in evacuating the city burned the benzine stores.

RUSSIANS AND THE WAR.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER'S IMPRESSION

AMSTERDAM, June 25.

The "Vorwaerts" endeavours to give a clear picture of the situation in Russia. It says that to-day Russia gives no sign of weariness of war and the people are patriotically supporting the Government's policy. Government in return is not disinclined to offer concessions to the people.

GERMAN SOCIALIST ORGAN SUPPRESSED

LONDON, June 26.

The German Socialist organ "Vorwaerts" has been suppressed for publishing an article advocating peace.

JAPANESE OFFICERS HONOURED.

LONDON, June 26.

Rear-Admiral Oguri, the Japanese Naval Attache, has been made an Honorary K.C.M.G. and Colonel Inagaki, the Military Attache, an Honorary C.B.

FRENCH HEROISM AT METZERAL.

GRIM CONFLICTS IN HOUSES.

CAPTURE OF MUNSTER IN SIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 26.

Details received in Paris of the capture of the Alsatian village of Metzeral show that it was among the most heroic of French feats of arms.

The enemy had transformed Metzeral into a fortress; the streets were barricaded with barbed wire and carts masked machine-guns.

Terrific fighting occurred all night in the cemetery, where the Germans had mined the vaults and these they blew up when the French entered.

Then ensued grim conflicts in houses, the "Blue Devils," as the French Alpinists are styled, driving the Germans into cellars and barns and killing all.

The daybreak found piles of dead in the streets.

The fighting in the forest on the banks of the Fecht was also exceedingly fierce.

Here the Bavarians were defenders.

French shells uprooted trees in hundreds and then the infantry advanced.

They had to cross trenches filled with barrels of pitch which the enemy ignited by electricity but the Frenchmen were undaunted and took all the positions.

As the result of the success on the Fecht the capture of Munster is expected shortly.

THE HEIGHTS OF THE MEUSE.

GREAT BATTLE DEVELOPING.

LONDON, June 25.

The French have resumed the offensive in the Souchez region and have made progress.

A great battle has developed on the Heights of the Meuse at Colonne. The Germans have made a violent attack along the whole front, hurling asphyxiating bombs and burning liquids over the Frenchmen.

The communiqué says that the enemy after penetrating a portion of their old second line were thrown back.

The Germans at midnight again attempted to take the offensive, but were enveloped with a curtain of fire and dispersed with heavy losses.

The French are easily maintaining the upper hand in Lorraine and Alsace.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS NORTH OF ARRAS.

PARIS, June 26.

The communiqué says:—Action north of Arras, between the Oise and the Aisne and in Argonne have been chiefly confined to cannonding and fights whith hand grenades. A German attack in the Vosges was repulsed.

HEAVY RAIN IMPEDES PROGRESS.

PARIS, June 26.

A communiqué says:—

There is calm everywhere.

A torrential downpour rendered the ground impracticable, checking progress.

FRENCH GAINS MAINTAINED.

PARIS, June 26.

A communiqué says:—

Infantry actions north of Arras ended at night in our maintaining our gains.

A German attack on the Heights of the Meuse was repulsed.

Elsewhere there was merely cannonading.

DEFENCE IN FLANDERS.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S ASSURANCES.

LONDON, June 26.

Speaking at Hartlepool, Mr. Runciman said that we had provided the defence in Flanders against attack however great and our numbers were adequate for any task. Our turn would come.

We were now learning to deal with the submarine menace.

GERMAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COMPLETE FAILURE IN SOME PLACES.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.

The "Handelsblad" states that German crop prospects are most unfavourable and in some places complete failure is expected.

The cattle is being fed on leaves of trees owing to the drought.

ARMY OF MUNITIONS MAKERS

RECRUITMENT OF SKILLED WORKERS.

DEPOTS BESIEGED WITH APPLICANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 25.

The campaign to recruit skilled workmen for the manufacture of munitions was opened last night when every town hall in the country became a recruiting depot and every Labour Bureau official a recruiting sergeant for Mr. Lloyd-George's army of munitions makers.

The Bureaus in twenty-seven London boroughs were besieged with applicants.

The Scottish section of the Amalgamated Engineers had anticipated the provisions of the Munitions Bill, after the visit of delegates to the front, by enrolling a so called War squad for shell production. They had received over eight thousand applications to 22nd June.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

LONDON, June 25.

Reports from the English provinces testify to the enthusiasm of the response to the appeal for munition workers. Thousands of men straight from their labours were waiting to enrol in Liverpool when the Bureau opened.

Similar conditions obtained in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Cardiff, Manchester and other great centres.

The Universities are rallying to the appeal and munition classes are being formed.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. Tennant in reply to Sir John Jardine said arrangements had been made to employ as officers and non-commissioned officers persons skilled in chemical analysis, *etcetera* in duties in connection with poisonous gases, poisoned wells, new explosives and similar work.

Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry would be eligible for such commissions.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

LONDON, June 26.

The papers state that the National Register, on the lines of the Census, will require every man to state his age, permanent address, occupation, whether married or single, any physical disability and whether prepared to enlist or do other war work.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A GRATIFYING WAR RECORD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 25.

Of boys in reformatory and industrial schools, 19,648 are serving with the British forces. Three have won Victoria Crosses and 25 Distinguished Conduct Medals.

Twenty have been mentioned in Dispatches, eight have received commissions and three have been decorated by France; 530 have been killed in action, 62 have died of wounds, and 1,540 have been wounded.

Sir John Simon has sent congratulations to the managers of the schools.

ECONOMY IN FOOD-STUFFS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. Mckenna in a speech this afternoon urged economy in food-stuffs for which we were shovelling out money to foreign countries in higher prices. National restraint would mean cheaper food-stuffs.

PROCLAMATION PILLAR AND MINTO PARK AT ALLAHABAD,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The scheme of the Proclamation Pillar and Minto Park at Allahabad is progressing. The Pillar is expected to be ready by September next, and the grounds of the park have been prepared. It is hoped the opening ceremony will be performed in November. The total subscriptions amounted to about Rs. 130,000.

STIRRING NAVAL EXPLOIT.

SUBMARINE COMMANDER'S V. C.

OFFICERS AND CREW DECORATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 25.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant M. E. Nasmith for most conspicuous bravery in commanding a submarine in the Sea of Marmora.

In the face of great danger he succeeded in destroying a large Turkish gunboat, two transports, an ammunition ship and three storeships and drove a storeship ashore.

When he had passed the most difficult part of the homeward journey he returned to torpedo another Turkish transport.

The King has further granted the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant G. D. Olly-Hughes and acting Lieutenant R. Brown and the Distinguished Service Medal to the crew.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION ON BOARD.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.

A German submarine has been sunk near Borkum after a serious explosion on board.

The commander and two of the crew who were in the conning tower are believed to have been saved.

The remainder were drowned.

SUBMARINE REPRISALS.

BRITISH OFFICERS RETURNED TO FORMER STATUS.

LONDON, June. 25.

The Press Bureau says that all the thirty-nine officers who were imprisoned in Germany in connection with the submarine reprisals have been returned to their former places of detention except the son of a former Ambassador in Berlin, who is in hospital in Magdeburg.

STATISTICS OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June. 25.

During the week ending June 23rd three British merchantmen were sunk by submarines. Arrivals in, and departures from, Britain of overseas steamers numbered 1,469.

50,000 MEN WANTED FOR NAVY.

LONDON, June 26.

A supplementary estimate issued to-day states that the additional number of officers and men required for the Navy for the year ending March 31st, 1916, is 50,000 in addition to the original estimate of 250,000.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION PERFORMED.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Sultan has been successfully operated on for stone in the bladder on the advice of a specialist summoned from Berlin.

GERMAN MINISTER RECALLED FROM SOFIA.

SOFIA, June 26.

The German Minister has been recalled to Berlin. He is regarded as insufficiently active and too bureaucratic. He has been replaced by the Military Attaché in Constantinople.

SHIRKERS AND SAFE BILLETS

REMARKABLE DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 25.

A remarkable Bill was debated in the French Chamber yesterday, containing measures for ousting shirkers from safe billets.

It imposes penalties varying from two to five years' imprisonment on men in the army having soft jobs and their protectors.

It provides that men who are indispensable for the manufacture of munitions and who are working in the public services shall not be removed.

HARVESTING FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

LONDON, June 25.

The Government has decided to allow German prisoners to assist in harvesting near their places of detention.

INDIAN WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

QUEEN MOTHER'S SYMPATHY.

GURKHA VOCALISTS SING "TIPPERARY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 25.

Queen Alexandra has visited the Indian wounded in the Pavilion at Brighton. Afterwards her Majesty proceeded to the tents where the Sikh wounded were holding a religious service for the success of the British arms.

She then went to the kitchens where Dr. Sahai, the Indian Adviser and Senior Medical officer, was presented to her. Her Majesty tasted various Indian foods and asked Dr. Sahai to tell the soldiers she had done so. She thanked him for the excellence of the arrangements.

In the course of her tour, her Majesty took special notice of two Gurkha brothers who had been wounded by the same shell and who sang "Tipperary" to her.

Prior to visiting Brighton Queen Alexandra visited an Indian Hospital Ship, the locality of which is not specified.

METHODICAL ITALIAN PROGRESS

NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED

ROME, June 25.

The Italians are methodically and persistently progressing in the Tyrol. Italian guns continue to smash the fortifications of Malborghetto.

A communiqué says:—We are still advancing from Montenero, establishing positions across the Isonzo and gaining more and more ground. All the Austrian usual night attacks have been repulsed.

ITALIAN RECONNAISSANCES

ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

ROME, June 26.

A communiqué reports that reconnaissances pushed beyond all the fronts showed that the enemy were most active in strengthening their works, bringing up reinforcements and mounting new batteries. Their activities were disturbed by Italian artillery and bold raids by small detachments.

ITALY CONFISCATES ENEMY SHIPS AND CARGOES.

ROME, June 25.

In retaliation for the bombardment of defenceless towns and the destruction of unarmed merchantmen, Italy has decreed to take compensation by the confiscation of enemy ships and cargoes interned in Italian ports.

CAPTURED MECKLENBURGERS.

UDINE, June 25.

The Italians have captured German prisoners who say they belong to a force of thirty thousand Mecklenburgers.

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

INTERVIEW, DISCREDITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

ROME, June 25.

A Vatican Organ emphasises that the Pope in the interview with the "Liberte" correspondent spoke in his private capacity.

The Italian press considers the matter exceptionally grave and refuses to believe that the interview is authentic until it is officially confirmed.

The invitation of the Spanish bishops to the Pope to transfer the Holy See to Spain is occasioning much discussion.

MONTENEGRIN ADVANCE.

OUTSKIRTS OF SKUTARI REACHED.

ROME, June 25.

The Montenegrin Army arrived on the outskirts of Scutari on June 22nd after dispersing some hundreds of Albanians who offered a weak resistance en route.

A Montenegrin tug seized two Austrian Lloyd ships and a barge laden with coal at San Giovanni di Medua and took them to Antivari as prizes.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

PROHIBITORY PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

LONDON, June. 25.

The "London Gazette" issues a proclamation prohibiting British subjects from trading with enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco, or with their local branches.

EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS.

LONDON, June 26.

A proclamation has been published in the "London Gazette" prohibiting any exportation to the Netherlands except through the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

PERSIAN GULF OPERATIONS.

GENERAL BARRETT'S DESPATCH.

FINE WORK BY INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the General Staff, dated the 8th June 1915, submitting despatches from Lieut.-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., describing certain operations of the Indian Expeditionary Force D, up to the 31st March 1915.

The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the manner in which the operations were carried out and the conduct of the troops engaged. His Excellency in Council also shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers that the operations were skilfully carried out and that the conduct of the troops reflects credit on all ranks. He refers for the favourable consideration of Government the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men whose services are brought to notice in the reports and wishes to invite attention to the valuable assistance rendered by the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine.

GENERAL BARRETT'S REPORT.

Headquarters Basrah, No. 174-G dated 29th December 1914.—From Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.C., Commanding the Indian Expeditionary Force D, to the Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, Delhi:

"I have the honour to submit for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the accompanying reports by Major-General O. I. Fry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Frazer and Commander W. Nunn, R.N., on the operations which resulted in the capture of Qurnah and the surrender of the Turkish garrison with its Commander, the late Vali of Basrah.

The force originally despatched from Basrah on the evening of the 3rd December for this purpose consisted of 2 guns of the 82nd Battery Royal Field Artillery, 1 Company of Norfolks, half a company of 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 104th Rifles, and 110th Mahrattas under the command of Colonel G. S. Frazer. Two of the transports containing these troops were armed with 2 field guns each to be placed at the disposal of the senior naval officer as soon as the landing of the troops had been completed.

ADVANCE ON QURNAH.

Colonel Frazer's orders were to land at a spot selected by Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., on the left bank of the river, a few miles below Qurnah and acting in concert with the naval force to clear the left bank of the enemy up to and beyond Qurnah after which he had a free hand to decide whether to cross the river and attack the village of Quarnah or to hold on and await reinforcements.

It will be seen from Colonel Frazer's report that the clearing of the left bank was carried out most successfully.

The enemy on this bank after being driven from his entrenchments and from the village of Muzairah fell back to the north while our leading troops got engaged with those holding the village of Qurnah on the right bank. Owing to the thick groves of palm trees at this spot intersected as usual by numerous creeks touch was lost with the retreating Turks who were thus enabled to cross the river, unmolested, higher up the stream while Colonel Frazer being unable to cross the river under a heavy fire withdrew for the night.

It will be seen from the report of Captain Nunn, R.N., that although the naval guns and the field-guns on the transports were able to afford most efficient support during the first part of the action the ships and armed launches one of which was disabled could not, owing to being exposed to heavy shell fire, go far enough up the stream to bring an effective fire to bear upon the enemy holding this village.

I consider that Colonel Fraser accomplished all that could have been expected of him having regard to the limited number of troops under his command. The Turks had been reinforced before the action commenced and were in greater strength than was expected.

As soon as the transports containing the wounded and prisoners returned to Basrah I ordered General Fry to take up reinforcements consisting of 4 more field-guns, the remaining 3 companies of the Norfolk Regiment, the 7th Rajputs, and a half battalion of the 120th Infantry. His orders were to reconnoitre the ground thoroughly before renewing the engagement and to let me know if he considered more troops would be required. He asked for a mountain battery and some transport mules which were despatched as quickly as possible. The further course of the action is fully described in General Fry's report and it only remains for me to express my high appreciation of the skilful manner in which they were carried out and of the excellent behaviour of the troops engaged.

I consider that the crossing of the river was a most creditable performance, and I trust the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Campbell and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Sappers and Miners who swam the river will meet with due recognition.

I also wish to endorse General Fry's commendations of other officers and men who distinguished themselves during this engagement although as I have already mentioned in a previous report I propose to defer bringing the names of individual officers to notice until the operations as a whole have been concluded.

I much regret that the force has now lost the services of Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., and the officers and men of H. M. S. Ocean who have now rejoined their ship which has quitted the Gulf.

SURRENDER OF QURNAH.

General Fry's despatch on 6th, 7th, and 8th December culminating in the surrender of Qurnah gives the details of the fighting and concludes as follows:—

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops throughout these operations and their steadiness under heavy fire. Their tactical formations were admirably adopted to the ground which afforded no cover and the units were handled with marked ability.

My thanks are due to Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., for his very close co-operation with his naval force throughout these operations which was of invaluable assistance. The fact that there were so few casualties was due to the splendid co-operation of the Field and Mountain Artillery. Their fire was rendered very difficult owing to mirage but in spite of this they maintained an accurate fire on the enemy's trenches right up to the moment of assault.

They also immediately silenced many of the enemy's guns which opened fire. Major St. T. B. Nevinson, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and directed this co-operation with great skill and ability. Major St. J. Maule, 72nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, throughout showed great initiative and his action in bringing a gun to bear on the river front of Qurnah on the 7th and 8th December had much to do with the decisive issue of the operations. Major H. J. Collier, 30th Mountain Battery, and Captain E. V. Sarson, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, gave valuable services. No. 98166 Battery Sergeant-Major H. E. Haggett, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is noted for exceptionally able and energetic assistance.

No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners:—I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by this half company throughout under the command of Lieutenant R. C. Lord, R. E. They have had very hard work and their devotion to it has been of incalculable assistance.

BRIDGING THE TIGRIS.

Major H. E. Winsloe, R.E., acted as my A. C. R. E. and ably directed the operation of bridging the river Tigris. Havildar Ghulam Nabi, No. 2632, swam across the Tigris with a log line accompanied by Lance-Naik Nur Dad No. 3743 and No. 3898 Sapper Ghulam Haidar. There was a strong current in the river which was about 130 yards wide and the enemy were occupying the opposite bank only a short distance down the stream. Although they were not fired on there was every reason to expect they would be as the ground on the opposite bank was densely wooded and favoured the approach of an enemy. It was owing to their gallant action that the steel cable was got across and the flying bridge constructed. I recommend Havildar Ghulam Nabi for the Order of Merit and Lance Naik Nur Dad, Sapper Ghulam Haideo for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Lieutenant M. G. G. Campbell, R.E., deserves special recognition for his gallant crossing over the Tigris holding on to the log line only, when a strong current was running, to superintend the hauling over of the steel hawser and fix the running tackle for the flying bridge he was for some time under fire while performing this difficult operation.

Second Battalion Norfolk Regiment:—This fine regiment has throughout been an example to others both in the field and in camp. Their cohesion and the precision in their movement showed that they have attained a very high standard of efficiency in their peace training, the credit for which is due to Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Peebles, D. S. O. who has commanded the regiment with marked ability and energy. Captain W. J. Daunt (severely wounded) proved himself a gallant leader. Captain and Adjutant G. De Grey was particularly conspicuous in taking messages to the firing line, and conveying ammunition to it when it was running short, Lieutenant H. S. Farebrother for bold handling of his machine gun section over absolutely open ground and No. 5008 Sergeant W. Bailey (twice wounded) for work with the machine guns.

GALLANT AND USEFUL WORK.

For exceptionally gallant and useful work during the attack on Muzairaah:—No. 5223 Lance-Sergeant L. Snell, No. 5973 Sergeant A. Cornwall, No. 7226 Lance-Sergeant Leveridge, No. 7345 Corporal W. Fristin, No. 7521 Musician Mullinger, No. 7784 Musician Sharpe, No. 8048 Private A. Dawson.

Did particularly well attending to Captain Daunt when wounded:—

No. 8365 Private F. Pryor, No. 8632 Private A. George.

Captain L. Arthur, I.M.S., was particularly conspicuous in attending Captain Daunt and other wounded when exposed to heavy fire and throughout the action.

7th Rajuts:—This regiment was held in reserve throughout but one double company under Lieutenant-Colonel Parr did well when it reinforced 120th Infantry. Lieutenant W. L. Harvey for the very efficient manner in which he brought up his machine gun section in support of the 120th Infantry. He was wounded, just after adjusting a jam in one of his guns.

Subadar Brijmchand Singh handled his company in a very efficient manner when brought up in support of the 120th Infantry and acted throughout with conspicuous bravery and coolness.

104th Rifles:—This regiment has been engaged in every action which has taken place during this campaign and has met with very heavy casualties. Their work under my command during these operations has throughout been excellent and quite up to the fine traditions of the regiment. During the action of the 7th they were on reserve but were thrown in towards the end of the action and carried out the pursuit well. On the 8th Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Cleary showed great initiative in securing the 3 dhows up stream and his action greatly faciliated the rapidity of crossing. Captain H. M. Butler (severely wounded) for exceptional skill and gallant leading of the double company in the attack on Muzairaah.

A SUB-ASST. SURGEON'S HEROISM.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pundit, I.S.M.D., During the attack on Muzairaah on the 7th December 1914 Rifleman Chos Mahmad was shot by an Arab who was hiding in one of the huts. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandit called on a sepoy of another regiment to enter the hut and clear it. The sepoy seemed reluctant to do so. At this Sub-Assistant Surgeon took his rifle and bayonet entered the house and closed with the Arab. The sepoy followed and between them they killed him. He has also shown exceptional bravery in attending the wounded under fire.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry:—This regiment carried out the turning movement on the enemy's left Flank on the 7th with intelligence and dash and worked well on the 8th.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. X. Britten:—His action on 8th December 1914 in capturing 3 towers on the right of the enemy's position at Qurnah shows him to be a resourceful and dashing leader. Captain K. E. Cooper showed great dash and bravery attacking through the north and of Muzairaah. He approached one small house from which the fire was being kept up, climbed a wall at the back and shot 4 Turks who were occupying it with his revolver.

Subadar Hari Savant and Jemadar Vishnu Ghone, for conspicuous coolness and ability in handling their half double companies on 7th and 8th December 1914. No. 1089 Lance Naik Bhan Sawant) since killed), a young soldier, who showed much dash and spirit in command of the scouts of his company.

A FEARLESS SIGNALLER.

No. 1148 Lance Naik Haider Beg, a signaller, who on two occasions, signalled an important message from the firing line to the artillery, standing up fearlessly in the open under heavy fire, doing so as he could not see properly in any other position.

120th Rajputana Infantry:—This regiment consisting of only headquarters and 2 double companies acted with great boldness and spirit on our left Flank and ably supported the 2nd Norfolk Regiment when the latter came under enfilade fire from the enemy's right. Lieutenant and Adjutant W. L. Miskin showed great dash and capacity. After Captain Macready was wounded he took command of that officer's double company and handled it well having twice to change direction to meet the enfielde fire and on each occasion succeeded in turning out the enemy. Subadar Dunga Rawat for conspicuous bravery and coolness in handling his half double company. No. 978 Havildar Gunesh for marked capacity as a leader.

Medical Services:—The Field Ambulances under Major E. Bennett R.A.M.C., worked with great devotion on the 7th and were under shell fire for a short time in a night transport.

I must recognise the good work done by the portion of the 10th Mule Corps under Jemadar Allah Din and endorse the recommendations to notice of individuals mentioned in Paragraph 12 of Appendix A.

STAFF OFFICERS' WORK

EUOLOGISED.

Headquarters:—Finally I would bring forward the name of Captain E. G. Dunn Royal Irish Rifles, my Brigade Major, who again gave most valuable and energetic assistance in the working out of the details of operations His conveyance of my orders materially assisted in the successful issue of the operations. Also Captain H. F. C. Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs, as my Staff Captain, who again proved himself an able energetic and resourceful Staff Officer. He in the absence of either a supply or Transport officer organized and maintained an unfailing supply to the troops from my original camp at Shaib. Captain H. G. Morrell, 119th Infantry, in command of the 18th Brigade section of the 34th Divisional Signal Company, carried out his duties under difficult circumstances very ably and with untiring energy. Captain C. W. Cochram, 81st Pioneers, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, for intelligence worked unsparingly and the information he collected turned out to be very accurate, he also gave me much assistance in other ways.

Official and Personal.

Sir James Meston leaves Naini Tal on 7th July visiting Budaun, Agra, Jhansi, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow (where Council meeting will be held), and Meerut, returning to Naini Tal on the 23rd.

The Hon. Sir W. Clarke, Industry and Commerce Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, who is on an inspection tour, arrived in Bombay on Saturday. He will stay in Bombay for four or five days.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Colonel and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Whitty, Commander Huddleston, R.I.M., H. H. the Nawab of Savanur, H. H. the Raja of Baria and Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, the Wheat Commissioner, has left Karachi for Bombay.

The death is announced by cable from Home of Mr. John Corbett, the well known sportsman and a joint-founder and editor of the "Sporting Times.", Mr. Corbett was engaged in active journalism for nearly half a century.

The death took place yesterday morning at her Bangalore residence of Mrs. Hodgkinson wife of Major H. G. Hodgkinson, Commanding 2nd Devons Battery R.F.A., after a brief illness.

Sister Lilias of the Gillingsham Sisters of Norfolk died at Bangalore after a protracted illness.

HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR.

CELEBRATION OF THE CORONATION DAY.

The fourteenth anniversy of the coronation of his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan was celebrated, yesterday evening, by Colonel Gulam Hussein, the Bombay Agent of his Majesty the Amir, at Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. There was present a large gathering of his Majesty's subjects and a representative gathering of the various communities of the Mahomedans, and others.

Colonel Gulam Husein, a veteran soldier from Afghanistan, who has seen a good deal of acting service and has represented the Amir at Simla, received his guests. Among those present were noticed the Japanese Consul, Dr. Underwood, Consul for Brazil, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, Nowab Syed Mahomed Razvi, Pir Saheb Ibrahim Saheb of Bagdad, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Mahomed, Khan Saheb Haji Mahomed Dewji, Nawab Syed Mahomed Razvi, Kazi Kabruddin, Kazi Gulam Hussein Mahri, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayani, Messrs. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Kara, Suleman Abdulla Wahed, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Kassim Ahmed Sidick, Chhahawala, Solicitor, Mahomed-ali Nazarali, Solicitor, Shumus Tyebji, Hadi Tyebji, Shuffi Tyebji, Kassim Dewji, Amiroodin Tyebji. Buddrudin Abdulla Koor Mahomed Syed Rogay, Abdul Hussein Lokmani, Munshi Ahmed Mackba, Dorbashah Kanga, Rustomji Dubash, and several others.

Mr. Harkar, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, were also among the guests.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, has in Bombay about 5,000 subjects, and many of them were present at the garden party in their picturesque national dress.

The party adjourned to the Central Hall,

The Hon. Mr. Moulvie Rafiuddin Mahomed in proposing the toast of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, said, it was a great satisfaction to millions of his Majesty's Mahomedan subjects that his Majesty had approved of loyal toasts being proposed in temperance drink. This was in accordance with the principles laid down by the Holy Prophet who inculcated principles of temperance among his followers. King George's noble example had the approval of all his Majesty's loyal subjects and especially the Mahomedans.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk by the company.

The Hon. Mr. Moulvie Rafiuddin next proposed the toast of his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. Mr. Rafiuddin said that the Amir was a faithful ally of England and he and his subjects entertained a high regard for his Imperial Majesty. He expressed a hope that Col. Gulam Husain, the able representative of the Amir, would remain long with them to cement the friendship of the two great rulers of the Moslem world.

Colonel Gulam Husein expressed the great pleasure he had in meeting the representative company on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of his Majesty the Amir and the toast was drunk amid cheers.

Several Afghan songs were then sung by the Amir's Bombay subjects.

A large number of Mahomedans and Afghans were later on entertained at a dinner by Col. Gulam Hussein.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, twenty-three miles north-west of Cambrai.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

HALICZ.—In Galicia, 60 miles S.-S.-E. of Lemberg.

LEMBERG.—In Galicia, 44 miles east of Przemysl.

ZOLKIEW.—In Galicia, 15 miles north of Lemberg.

BREJANY.—Fifty miles south-east of Lemberg.

BUKATCHEVETZ.—In Galicia, 30 miles east of Stry.

MALBORGHETTO.—In Austria, four miles north of the Austrian frontier.

METZERAL.—In Alsace, 4 miles S.-W. of Munster.

MUNSTER.—In Alsace, 20 miles to the south-east of St. Die.

BOY PIPER RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

A thrilling story of a boy piper's gallantry at the front comes from Burntisland, Firth of Forth, where his relatives live, says the "Daily Express" of May 25.

The boy Andrew Wishart, of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch was almost riddled with bullets while playing his company into action on May 9. He continued to play with one hand after he had been wounded several times. His only regret is that he lost his bagpipes.

The King made inquiries about Wishart, who was stated to be making slow but satisfactory progress towards recovery.

CHANGING A DELHI SITE.

It appears from a lecture delivered recently at Simla, by Sir Edward Maclagan that the site of the battle of Delhi fought on 11th September 1803 between the English Grand Army under Lord Lake and the Mahratta troops under the French Adventurer Louis Bourquien, generally held to be at Paharganj, has now been established to have been fought at a point some 4 or 5 miles south of the reputed spot, and the obelisk which commemorates the battle is to be transferred accordingly. There would seem to be a fatality pertaining to anything like a settled fact where Delhi is concerned. Anyway, says "Indian Engineering," when the War is over and the American tourists roam over India again it will give them something new to see for their money.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Commercial Education.

The "Madras Times":—There was an idea of making Accountancy and Auditing department of the School of Commerce at Calicut. We are glad to learn that the proposal has been set aside. The School of Commerce at Calicut is distinctly a "school," where the majority of the pupils are learning to tap on the typewriter, to make shorthand hieroglyphics or to keep a set of office books. The work of auditing the accounts of a public company is very serious work and very responsible, and young men need to be trained for it in an atmosphere that has in it no element of a school. A Malayalee corner of the Presidency, moreover, would not be an appropriate place for a Presidency institution. There was another proposal to transfer the School of Commerce to Madras, and to develop it here into a wider-reaching institution; but this proposal, too, was set aside, inasmuch as it is a fact that the School seems to be supplying a special want for the large mercantile community on the west coast. It has, therefore, been resolved that a wholly new institution, a "College of Higher Accountancy and Auditing," shall be established in Madras, such as shall fully serve the needs of the Presidency; and the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to submit detailed proposals.

Legislative Council at Dacca.

The "Herald":—It has been his Excellency's pleasure to notify a meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca on the 26th July. So it appears to have been decided to make this city the seat of the Council for one day a year and no more. While thanking his Excellency for his determined stand against the Calcutta oppositionists we must say that one sitting at Dacca is grossly inadequate to meet the requirements of East Bengal. We have no desire to reiterate the advantages of holding the Legislative Council here for a period; for the decision of the Government to hold even one meeting at Dacca, and that in spite of the opposition of the members hailing from the other side of the province, goes to prove that the grounds, for and against the proposal, have been fully considered by the Government, and that it has been found on full consideration that the inconveniences, if any, of giving effect to the proposal are quite insignificant in comparison with the advantages expected to accrue from the innovation.

Earl Kitchener.

The "Rangoon Times":—It is clear from the fuller information now available that an effort, as malicious as it was baseless has been made to destroy public confidence in Earl Kitchener, by alleging friction between him and Sir John French and by asserting that he had failed to provide the Army in the field with the most effective weapons for combating German attacks. These efforts, made by a portion of the press which a few months ago was calling for the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Dictator, have failed signally, as they were bound to fail; and their only result apart from such encouragement as Berlin could derive from them, has been to make the puplic at Home turn with disgust from the men who could at a time of national emergency, make use of such expedients as "incidents" in the circulation of a newspaper. Berlin will naturally have rejoiced at what they consider evidences of disunion and failure in Britain; but the event has proved them wrong. The establishment of a Ministry of Munitions, to which Mr. Lloyd George is devoting himself with characteristic energy and vigour, does not relieve Lord Kitchener from the responsibility of dealing what particular kind of war material the factories and workshops shall produce. It does relieve him, and not a day too soon, from the almost superhuman task of deciding on quality and supervising output.

Munitions from India.

The "Pioneer":—It is true that the latest cablegrams from Europe indicate that the British workshops are dealing effectively with the supply of shell envelopes and that it is only the lack of high explosives to fill them which prevents an adequate amount reaching our armies in the field. This may be. But there are none the less many directions where our output might be appreciated and might help to lighten to some slight degree the strain on the Home engineering plant. For, however great the engineering equipment at Home may be—and it is very great—it has equally great demands upon it: not shells alone, but battleships, naval repairs, motor transport, guns and gun mountings. Where there is a balance in production between the enemy and ourselves an addition, relatively unimportant, on one side or the other may suffice to turn the scale. If it is possible for India to supply a portion of that small turning difference it will be anxious not to let the opportunity slip. The railway workshops are turning out armounred motor-cars and trains, the mills are turning out sacks, the leather works are turning out boots. If, in addition, the mechanical engineering firms and other industrial companies can add their direct help, there ought to be as little delay as possible in co-ordinating their effort. Within the past ten months the war has become less and less a fight between man and man; more and more a conflict in which ultimate victory depends on the relative efficiency and numbers of the engines of war employed. In the East the Germans have pushed back the Russians by weight of metal. In the West we are held in check by an enemy who can boast no moral ascendancy over the armies of the Allies, and who owes the successes he has gained in very large measure to the care bestowed in peace on perfecting the mecanical appliances of war. In India we may not be able to do much, but we can do a little. It will be interesting to see whether the Calcutta Committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers can evolve a practical and easy-working scheme to place before the military authorities. They will have the good wishes of everybody in their patriotic endeavour.

GERMANY'S TRICKERY.

VAST ACCUMULATIONS OF WAR STORES.

MENACE TO WORLD'S PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 25th June:—

Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons said, our problems are to equip men with the necessary amount of material to support their valour.

The central European Powers are turning out 250,000 shells daily. The whole of the engineering and chemical resources of this country and Empire must be mobilised. When that is done, France and ourselves, without Italy or Russia can overtop the whole Teutonic output for the war, but it will be certainly months before we attain anything like the maximum output of which the country is capable.

Germany had been forcing and hiding an immense accumulation of war stores to take their neighbours unwares. If this kind of trickery amongst the nations succeeds all the basis of international peace crumbles to dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail. It is for us to see that it fails. It depends more on Britain than on any one that it should fail

It is not enough that 3,000,000 young men have offered their lives to the country. It depends on us at Home to support them with strength and every resource. The machinery and organisation at our disposal so as to drive the conviction into the heart of nations for all times that those Governments that deceive their neighbours to their ruin do so at their peril.

SYNOPSIS OF RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

The Russians report that during the evening of 22nd June and the whole of 23rd June the enemy endeavoured with extraordinary persistance to advance along the railway from Lemberg to Berejany, but thanks to vigorous counter-attacks the attempt failed.

On the Dniester a desperate battle is proceeding between Zurano and Saliez and is developing hitherto in favour of the Russians. Great German forces which had crossed to the left of the Dniester in the Kozary district were driven back to the river with enormous losses and forced to assume the defensive under very difficult conditions.

The Austrians who had crossed to the left bank were also flung back by a dashing Russian counter-attack. An Austrian communiqué says Mikolajow, on the north bank of the Dniester, about 25 miles due south of Lemberg and Zydaszow, on the south bank, have been captured and that down the stream the Austro-Germans are advancing in several places, but the Germans report Halicz is still occupied by the Russians.

Regarding Poland, a Russian account says, in the Narew and Vistula fronts only minor advance guards action took place, and similar calm prevails on the Tanew front.

In South Poland a German report says in a corner between the San and the Vistula the Russians retreated behind the San and also across the Vistula into South Poland and an Austrian communiqué contains significant information that the Russian rearguards have been repulsed beyond the River Kamienna, a tributary of the Vistula in south Poland, and Ostrowiec on the Kamienna and about 90 miles south of Warsaw has been occupied.

ARRAS BOMBARDED.

The French report that north of Arras the night passed quietly except north of Souchez where the cannonading never ceased. The Germans bombarded Arras and nuns and nurses were killed.

FIGHTING IN THE TYROL.

The Italians report that in the Tyrol and Trentino the action continues methodically, and the artillery has kept up a long range fire along the whole front. On the left bank of Isonzo they have occupied Giorna and on the lower Isonzo the plateau between Sagrado and Monfalcone.

GENERAL BOTHA'S SUCCESS.

General Botha has occupied Kalkfeld on the Swakopmund Grootfontein Railway in German South Africa.

THE DUTY OF THE ALLIES

A PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S REFLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A "Statesman's" correspondent cables:—"The Times" military correspondent commenting upon the fall of Lemberg remarks that owing to the unpreparedness for so stupendous a conflict, neither England nor Russia is yet able to place their real strengths in the field. Probably therefore the final settlement with the enemy will be postponed until next Spring.

In the meantime it is the duty of the Allies not to worry about mere loss of territory but to devote their attention mainly to the maintenance of their solid fronts with the firmest resolution to conquer at all costs.

We need plentiful drafts, about one hundred thousand men a month. The German defensive in the west, and the Turkish defensive in the Dardanelles are still unbroken, and the Russian affairs are not progressing favourably.

A Government Bill for the registration of national race resources is therefore a measure of elementary prudence demanded by the extreme and increasing severity of the impending conflict and by a serious doubt whether the voluntary system is sufficient.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

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THE SANCTITY OF AGGRESSIVE WAR.

A PRE-BERNHARDI PREACHER.

BY G. K. N.

It is now no secret that Germany has been endeavouring for over ten years to influence the world by means of newspapers, and to "push" her propaganda of mischief by means of books as vigorously as through journals. A few years ago the present writer analysed a book by Professor Wirth, in which the world-policy of the various powers and especially that of Great Britain was criticised. Nothing that Britain did or intended to do appeared right. The whole policy of Britain was denounced and ridiculed. Most especially bitter was the criticism directed with reference to her policy in Persia and in Tibet. An equally vicious book was written, soon after, by Professor Franke and introduced to the Indians by the present writer because of its incidental interest to Buddhistic studies in France and Germany. It was mainly a collection of political essays the burden of which was to demonstrate the rapacity of Britain and the hapless impotent foreign policy of Germany in Africa, China and the Near East. In chapter after chapter, it was endeavoured to show that the land hunger of Britain was insatiable, and when, after taking possession, Britain voluntarily let go Lhasa, the German critics contented themselves with ridiculing the procedure. They could not see that earth hunger and such renunciation were not compatible.

From a strictly military standpoint directly attacking the problem of war and peace, the books that have made the greatest stir are Bernhardi's. The English speaking races, however, do not appear to have been fully aware, at least in India, of a whole genre of similar literature which has gone to the making of the German temperament as it at present is. There was quite a conspiracy of literary men writing solely from a military standpoint urging the German world on to war. Peace was decried as something incompatible with the German genius, tending to degeneracy, and decidedly opposed to German interests. The last point has been brought out with elaborate impudence in a book by Karl von Stengel His "World-States and the Peace Problem" was noticed at the time it appeared by one or two English journals in that light-hearted fashion so peculiar to Englishmen who resolutely rejected the warning uttered by Lord Roberts and others. Von Stengel derides all Peace Conferences, and, step by step, evolves the notion of a war of necessity on the part of Germany. The book is interesting as a learned contribution to war literature. It breeds the spirit of cold and calculated militarism. The first chapter deals with sovereignty as the basis of national law, and analyses the idea of eternal peace and the notion of a world empire in antiquity, in the Middle-Ages and in modern times. Next he proceds to discuss the origin of the peace movement in the 19th century, —the programme and the object of this movement. The Tsar's peace manifesto comes in for lively criticism. He discusses only to ridicule the suggestion of disarmament and arbitration. Perhaps the most important chapter is the one dealing with the "Significance of War for the Development of Mankind," and the last one which is permeated with a spirit of militant offensiveness in an unimpassioned scientific way. Von Stengel enumerates the grounds for the rise and spread of the peace movement in the 19th century and exposes their suspicious nature with reference to the special and national interests of Germany. The author is particularly perturbed at the sight of a few German professors here (in Germany) "who, though in a conspicuous minority, are undoubtedly striving for a peace movement. It must not be, moreover, left out of consideration that in the last ten years a number of Geman University teachers have in a surprising way either wholly joined the peace movement or have taken up a favourable attitude towards it. It is these circumstances which have compelled me to take up the pen again to withstand the spread of such ideas and to dilate upon their injurious nature to the fatherland with greater detail than I showed in my small book ten years ago."

Von Stengel considers war as a necessity and not as an evil one. "Owing to the varities of the nations and the contrast which obtains among them, it is impossible that in all the States and the peoples of the world's area a larger portion of it should unite in a world federation, and even if such a federation were possible war would be still far from removed from the world." "He is convinced that strife and war are as little likely to disappear from the world as revolutions and that it is incumbent on every State with regard to its interior and exterior interests to stand armed," and here coms the crux and culmination! "Above, all and this is the chief thing with me—have I been convinced that a further strengthening of peace movement among the German nation—is to be deplored in the interests of the nation? To give expression to this belief, I have considered it my patriotic duty! I accept opposition from the friends of peace, but that will not keep from my endeavour."

"SIGNIFICANCE OF WAR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND."

Von Stengel marshals instances from history in support of his theme that the miseries and cruelty entailed by war are trifling. He endeavours, in brief, to prove that war is after all a minor calamity. He ransacks history to indicate that the world has suffered much less by wars than many other causes. "Let it not be left out of consideration that the number of the killed and the wounded in a war as a rule turns out to be a trifle of the populations. Futher, it must not be overlooked that in mining Operations, in factories, in buildings, in dockyards, in shippings, and on railways every year in every great State more men perish than are slaughtered or wounded in a great battle. It is because in a war the occurrences of death and wounds are brought together at one place and at one time that they produce a deep impression, whereas no fuss is made about thousands that are swallowd up in peace in the duties and avocations described above."

The notorious theory of German Kultur is older than even this book, and the idea that sanguinary wars and revolutions are a factor of human civilisation is certainly not the monopoly of Bernhardi.

"Just as we characterise under certain circumstances revolutions as an element of culture so also is the case with wars. No doubt a single war when it is prolonged for a long time like the thirty years war operates in a manner destructive to culture and the nations who are subjected to the miseries and oppressions of such wars are for a long period restricted in their general developments as has been unfortunately the case with the German nation. On the contrary, it cannot be said that war in itself is an hindrance to cultured civilisation. *On the contrary the reverse can be maintained.* Consider especially the historical development of man. It will be seen that great upheavals in individual countries and States in respect of economical, social, religous and political affairs seldom occur without violent movements and that the course of culture of civilised mankind stands in intimate connection with great wars which rend asunder a people for a time only to bring them ultimately in touch with culture. A striking proof of this assertion are the wars carried on by Alexander the Great and the leaders of the Crusades in the Middle ages. Similarly the colonizing influence of the European countries in America, Asia, Australia and Africa and the propagation of culture in the whole world has been effected only by a series of wars which European countries have led and must lead against semi-civilised and barbarous nations."

Von Stengel quoting his master, Steinmetz, who has devoted a special volume to aggressive war literature says,

"A mere fratricidal disintegrating power war certainly is not. On the contrary it brings together the brethren up to then misunderstood. It was the conquests of Alexander which first gave to the countries of ancient civilisation a common language—a lingua franca—and brought about their participation in common culture and their being bound in a great unity. It was no small gain that Paul could preach in the Greek tongue to Jews, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. With Greek one could travel from Cades to Ceylon. And did not the Romans after their wars, especially Caesar with his, fulfil all obligation towards Europe." Rome unquestionably prepared for the later unity of the Roman Church which during a thousand years was the only powerful rallying power of European nations. Only in these periods Europe possessed a common language. Latin, and to it was due the Roman world's supremacy. *How long it would have taken commerce and peaceful intercourse to have attained the same objects?* We have only to compare the culture influence of war-like Rome with that of peaceable Carthage. *Even the constitutions of the larger Powers which must be looked upon as culture progress have been accomplished only by means of military events and revoutions, in other words, by means of blood and iron.*"

II

The author traces the might and dignity of the German Empire to nothing but sanguinary wars.

"Ultimately the origins of the German Empire go back to the Danish war of 1863-64, the German war of 1866 and the German-Franco war of 1870-71. Without these wars German unity would be to this day a beautiful dream. Such upheavals and transformations as have gone to the creation of the Italian States and the Dutch Empire could have been achieved by no musical festivals, by no patriotic speeches, newspaper articles, or, finally, by means of Parliamehtary transactions. Further, just as the storm purifies the atmosphere and a hurricane, the trees which are rotten and decaying in their inside, throwing them down, while the solid oak outlasts the most violent gale, so also a war is the touch-stone of political, physical and mental worth of a nation. It is not the summit of literature and art to which a nation has attained, which decides finally its fate, but it is that which it is capable of achieving in a war. Moreover, in a war it is not a question merely of the physical forces of a people; but there come into play a lot of spiritual and ethical factors which are of paramount importance regarding the value and the significance of a nation. And they manifest themselves only in a war. A country in which there is a good deal of "rottenness" may continue for a period to vegetate in times of peace. Should it, however, develop a war its feebleness is exposed to the light of day. Striking instances of this are furnished by the downfall of the Prussians in 1806-07 and the disruption of the Spanish colonial power as a consequence of the Spanish-American war of 1898. And the defeat of Russia in the war of Japan must also be considered in this light. It is precisely with reference to success or defeat in war that it is said that the history of the world is the judgment of the world. Often it is defeat in war which brings a nation to the awakening that it is treading on the wrong path, so that war and discomfiture prove to be the starting point of a fresh and better development, as witness the case of Prussia. It may be incidentally observed that art and science, trade and commerce owe their expansion in various directions to war. The influence of war is especially indicated as regards art in all its provinces. For poetry, architecture, painting, sculpture war has often supplied incitement. Several of the most beautiful achievements particularly in poetry, for instance the Iliad and the Nibelungenlied would have been simply impossible without the impetus of war.

"Similarly, science in almost all its branches requires impetus through war, and this is in a special manner true of all technical science, though it is not inapplicable to medicine, national law, geography and history. As regards commerce and industry, it is war which opens them up or increases their volume. War creates many branches of industry, which could not exist without it. It furthers and perfects industries even peaceful objects and frequently gives trade new routes. It is not true that the great standing armies and the war armaments under which all the nations, not merely of Europe are supposed to groan, are detrimental to economy. If that were true, the alleged effect would show itself particularly in Germany which stands, as never before, armed for war since a generation. Quite truly did the Military delegate of the German Empire, Von Schwarzhoff, in the meeting of the first peace conference on June 26, 1899, remark:—

"The German nation is not oppressed by the weight of impositions and taxes! It does not glide down an incline plain. It is not proceeding to exhaustion and ruin, quite the reverse. Public and private wealth increases and the general well being, *the standard of life,* (the phrase occurs in the original German) rises from year to year.

"As a matter of fact, the war-like preparations of Germany have eventuated into none of the consequences foretold by the friends of peace. Instead of economical decline we see for something like thirty years an astonishing economic rise which, it can scarcely be contested, is owing to the superiority established in the German-French war conducted by Germany against France and the political and economical unity of Germany brought about by the same war. Weight must attach to the circumstance that the sums expended on defensive works remain in the main the the country and powerfully contribute to the furtherance of various branches of industry.. No doubt, it is contended that the amounts spent on armaments remain unproductive. But by what standard can you judge the productivity or unproductivity of State expenditure? Would it be better for the bodily and mental well-being of a nation for it to waste the substance of the country on articles of luxury and fashion which it now employs for the manufacture of weapons, uniforms, battleships etc.?"

III.

"As regards the State expenditure, the outgoings in respect of the institutions referred to above are not the only productive ones, yielding a yearly interest as is the case with roads and similar economical enterprises on the part of the State. Even the expenditure on law and police, art and science and national economy are all in their several ways remunerative. In the same sense the expenditure on war-like preparations is productive inasmuch as it creates for industry and commerce, the necessary security against disturbances in the shape of hostile attacks from without as well as against violent revolutions from within. It accordingly has in a certain sense the same significance as the expenditure on insurance against fire and accident."

Von Stengel here refers to another author, Von Mayr, who has devoted his energies to a work called *Economy and War*, which by the way proves our contention regarding the existence in Germany of a special species of literature created for the purpose of instilling into the populace the cult conducting an aggressive war. The gist of Mayr's argument is crystallized in the dictum that "had the military burdens the destructive effect the partisans of peace alleged, the German people would have been impoverished whereas the fact remains that it is to-day wealthier than ever." Continuing von Stengel observes:

"We must not leave out of account the inspiriting value of war for the generality as well as the individual of a nation; and in this connection here is what Moltke said in his celebrated correspondence with Bluntschli: *Eternal peace is a dream and even not a beautiful one at that and war is a link in the chain of God's order of the world. In it are unfolded the noblest virtues of man's courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and self-sacrifice. Without war the world would sink into materialism!*

"Even the preparation for war has in this respect peculiar significance. If there was no possibility of war there would be no occasion to introduce the service of national defence. How far an educative influence is exercised by universal defence service on physical and psychical development of adolescence needs no emphasis.

The contention brought forward above does not imply, it goes without saying, that the State should go to war as often as possible with a view to secure to itself the advantages of aggression. War is and remains an evil and no friends of the fatherland would wish that its people should be exposed without the most cogent reasons to the dangers and the frightfulness of a war. We need only to oppose the one-sided view of the advocate of peace and point out that war, like all other phenomena in human life, has two sides and that it is not to be regarded merely as undertaken for the purpose of satisfying earth-hunger, marauding excursions and indiscriminate slaughter which stand on the same level with the shameful misdeeds of robber bands. The celebrated member of the peace party, F. Passy, expressed himself in a similar sense when he committed himself to the contradictory statement that capital punishment should be abolished from France but not war,—which is collective capital punishment or official and national murder of great masses. War must be looked upon as a phase of the struggle in which the profoundest contrasts of nation's character find expression. Its world wide historical significance lies in this that it is and has been from time immemorial an essential factor in the development of mankind, even though in the future wars may occur more seldom and with a shorter duration than in the preceding centuries."

"The prattlers about peace, says Steinmetz, in his *Philosophy of War*, speak always about war as if it was pure stupidity or a simple transgression the gravity of which may be judged differently by men but the nature of which is unmistakeable. Their reflections are not disturbed by the colossal fact that history in its major portion is made up of the struggles of nations. But what do they care for the past? They look only to the future. They generally belong to a class of people who would have none of history. Their future is to be quite different, built of much more beautiful elements than was the case in this hateful centuries of bygone days, never to recur again! It is a great delusion to consider war as a monstrous sin, as the greatest blunder of mankind. To this class of short-sighted babblers the entire world history is nothing, but an invidious idiocy, which is great only in proportion as it postulates the birth-throes of the coming age. The thousands of years have been only so that their petty scheme of peace may be hatched! This is the single continuity which they recognise. I believe in a mightier and deeper one which is unmistakeable. I have always wondered at the hateful, terrible, boldness of these boasters of peace who with their dreams of the future stamp all the past as demonical, and horrid, and senseless. If they were in the right man would be living to this day in caves and all the rest would have been aimless, useless, objectless —or monstrous waste."

"*War is the father of all things.* Without struggle among themselves, that is, without war, mankind would have undergone no development. State would never have arisen. Steinmetz is right when he declares that the State without war could not attain to the full development of its power and the unfolding of its obligations." Struggle and want are as much necessary for collective life, may, they are more necessary, because its elements are linked in a more complicated fashion than the individuals. Hence it is that war will never disappear from the life of a nation. Although the wars of the future will be fewer and far between and *the conduct of war will be more humane.*" (The author is less prophetic here).

The Passifists love to emphasise that people themselves are wholly disposed to peace and that pleasure in war is found only by princes and governments, who from ages past have engaged in wars out of lust for commerce, ambition, earth-hunger or similar ignoble motives. Now it is true that many wars not only in the East in the ancient times, but even in Europe and in the later centuries have been occasioned by the ambition and the earth-hunger of individual rulers. We have only to look at the wars of Louis 14th and Napoleon the first in this connection. As a rule the populace is as much disposed to war as the Government, as is illustrated by the most modern examples of the temper of the French people during the wars of 1870-71; the attitude of the English people during the South African war; and the enthusiasm of the Japanese people during the Russio-Japanese struggle."

"And all this is wholly understandable. The actual motives to war-like conflicts lie generally not in the more or less arbitrary measures of Governments, but in the conflicts of weightier interests of two contending States. When a nation believes its honour and its national interests to be imminently endangered by another, it resorts to arms in spite of all peace conferences and peace congresses, and the most vital interests of a nation are economical, being the ultimate foundation of its existence. Hence economical contrasts have often given occasion to wars and they must continue to do so in the future. If it is true that war has its basis not, or at least seldom, in the caprice and arbitrariness of Governments and princess, still war cannot be banished by the further spread of the republican form of Government. The inaccuracy of the supposition is exposed not only by the example of Rome which under its republican Government continually waged war, but can be demonstrated by a number of modern instances. Even when social democracy has been in power in every State war has not disappeared. Let it be incidentally remarked the social democratic party in individual States could hardly attain to victory without revolutions and that these revolutions, as has been shown by the Commune in 1871, cannot carry its affairs in a less sanguinary manner than during a war.

IV.

"Finally we have to point out that it is asserted from various sides that in the future war would be avoided of itself in as much as the burden of armaments already in times of peace are so great that no nation can tolerate them more and further because owing to the progressive advancement towards the perfection of arms and warlike materials, each engagement would destroy so much of the opposing forces, the impact would be so terribly sanguinary, that it would no more be possible to urge troops on to the conflict. It was J. von Bloch who developed this thesis in a work extending over six volumes without being able to prove his assertion. It may be by the way, noted that this tremendous work of von Bloch has been subjected to completely destructive criticism in the Journal of Social Science. And we have clearly demonstrated that the assertion that a nation is economically oppressed owing to armaments is unfounded.

"The idea that the horrors of future war and the death and destruction it will inflict would be too frightful, for man to continue such struggles is wholly baseless. For we have statistics to indicate that the wars, that is to say, the battles in which the perfected arms have been employed and which accordingly substitute distant fighting for near combats, have proved relatively speaking less annihilating. Besides it is in the nature of things that the near fight, especially with the white arm, is the bloodiest because as a rule such an encouragement terminates only with the complete destruction of the opponent, in the distant fights, however, the weaker escapes with much lighter damage.

"Moreover the Russo-Japanese war in which the most modern weapons and destructive forces were employed has shown that there are yet soldiers who in spite of these weapons and engine of annihilation rush in battle with courage to certain death. Hence from the development of the technicalities of armaments the deduction can in no way be drawn that wars would be impossible in the future. Even if wars in course of time become rarer, still war will remain the ultimate ratio of states, just as self-help in individuals, in spite of all prescriptions of law, will never be abolished from the affairs of man."

Literary Notes.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, a poet and novelist, has done more to bring Italy to a decision in the present crisis than all the statesmen of that nation. There is no man in Italy nor who is more popular, for eloquence and courage always tell. Messrs. Heinemann are about to bring out a new and cheap edition of the dramatic novels of the greatest living master of romance in Italy.

* * * *

Messrs. John Lane will shortly publish a new novel entitled "The Mormon Lion," by David Ford. A story of true love and steadfast courage is never more charming than when contrasted with tragedy. Such is this powerful novel of the days when polygamy was rampant in Utah. In a vivid, lucid way the terrible events of Mormon history of the fifties are woven into a plot, the interest of which never flags. The heroine is the sweet and lovely daughter of one of the many English families that were lured to the desert-girt land pointed to by Mormon missionaries as an earthly paradise.

* * * *

"The Near East From Within" a work which is being published anonymously by Messrs. Cassell, will be ready next week. It is the work of a former political agent who reveals a good deal of the German scheming to achieve the crushing of Russia as a military power, and the extinction of France as a centre of political interests, as well as the inner working of the Kaiser's schemes to possess colonies in the north of Africa. The cause of the phoenix like revival of Turkey's ambition after the late Balkan War is made clear, and with the author's help we are able to see the German wires of intrigue at work in Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia and Montenegro. Starting with the first political mission of the author to Constantinople in 1883, the book lays before the reader the astonishing plots and counter-plots of secret service of which he has been the witness for the past three decades, and reveals the intricacies of intrigue as they have existed in the "political hot-bed of Eastern Europe."

* * * *

Large as is the literature of book-collecting, fresh additions to it are always welcome (writes "Penuin" in "The Nation"), for to some persons the adventures of a book-buyer among auction rooms or secondhand shops are but little less fascinating than the adventures of the soul among masterpieces. That Mr. A. F. Newton, of New York, is one of these persons is shown by the series of articles on "The Amenities of Book-Collecting" which he is contributing to the "Atlantic Monthly." If the reader possesses or is possessed by Mr. Newton's hobby, these articles, besides being entertaining in themselves, will induce him to look up what other writers have had to say on the subject—Thomas Frognall Dibdin, now somewhat out of fashion, who treats it with a becoming solemnity, John Hill Barton, whose less serious labours produced a "History of Scotland" in eight volumes, or the lighter and more detached gossip of Mr. Augustine Birrell. For one of the charms of book-collecting is that it can be enjoyed by deputy. As Mr. Birrell remarks:—

"Even without means to acquire the treasures of a Quaritch or a Pickering, the young book-collector may yet derive infinite delight from the perusal of the many hundreds of catalogues that now weekly issue from the second-hand booksellers in town or country. He may write an imaginary letter, ordering the books he has previously selected from the catalogue, and then he has only to forget to post it to avoid all disagreeable consequences."

* * * *

It will be some consolation for those who have to fall back upon this method to learn that even Mr. Newton's fine collection has been largely made through agencies other than Quaritch and his peers:—

"Buying from Quaritch," he writes, "is rather too much like the German idea of hunting: namely, sitting in an easy-chair near a breach in the wall through which game, big or little, is shoved within easy reach of your gun. No; my idea of collecting is 'watchful waiting' in season and out, in places likely and unlikely, most of all London."

And many of Mr. Newton's best London "finds" have been made in that book-lover's happy hunting ground, the Charing Cross Road. He ungratefully describes it as "a dirty and sordid street, too new to be picturesques," but he makes some amends by acknowledging that the patient man who frequents it is often rewarded. He even relates with pardonable pride that there he once picked up "two square folio volumes of manuscript, bound in old, soft morocco, grown shabby from knocking about." The title was "Lyford Redivivus, or a Grandame's Garrulity," and the work proved to be the autograph manuscript of Mrs. Piozzi's alphabetical dictionary of Christian names and their derivations. That "the price was trifling" is the natural appendix to this narrative.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

ANCIENT INDIA.*

MR. HAVELL'S REMARKABLE DEMAND.

"A bare recital of the historical fallacies which form the basis of European histories of India would fill a large volume, and the omission of essential facts another one." This is Mr. Havell's judgment on the efforts of the West to reconstruct the ancient and fascinating civilisation of India. Mr. Havell holds that Great Britain could grant India no greater boon than the restoration or reconstruction of her ancient Aryan constitution, and much of his work is a study of the social, religious and artistic aspects of Indo-Aryan civilisation. He points out as an illustration of British ignorance that two years ago Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, explained that a great difficulty of British government in India lay in the fact that the great mass of the people still lived in the fifth century. The suggestion was one of Cimmerian darkness, whereas "the greatest triumph of British administration would be to restore India all that she enjoyed in the fifth century." Far from being an "Oriental despotism," Mr. Havell holds, Indian polity was founded on the principles of freedom. "Of despotism, like that of Imperial Rome there are very few recorded instances in Indian history, either before Mahomedan times or after. One was the Hun king, Mihiragula, but his tyranny was short-lived. His freedom-loving Aryan subjects rebelled, and escorted him beyond the confines of India. Auranzib was a tyrant of the Western pattern. He threw India into chaos, and shattered the Mogul Empire."

The renaissance of Indian culture, Mr. Havell argues, might become the greatest strength of British administration "if a wiser policy, informed by the sympathetic study of Indian history and traditions, ruled the councils of the Empire." At present both Anglo-India and Nationalist India are equally out of touch with the spirit which has ruled India for five thousand years, and still remains unaffected by two centuries of contact with Western materialism. In the restoration of "the real Constitution of India—the most perfect organisation of village life the world has known"—he sees the solution of many problems. "The Indian masses are unfitted for Western forms of self-government, and will remain so as long as the British Raj endures; but they are not unfitted for self-governing functions which their fathers (and mothers) exercised for countless generations while the British Raj was yet unborn." Nor, he thinks, will Christianity suffer by a sympathetic attitude towards Indian religious convictions. "It is a fatal misconception to consider Aryan India as idolatrous or polytheistic. No religion has been more careful to discriminate between the symbol and the Reality behind it than that which has been taught by Indo-Aryan teachers; and if its principles have not been fully understood by the masses of the people, can it be said that Christianity has been more successful in this respect in its own special field?"

As will be seen the writer challenges accepted views . . ry page; but, whatever may be thoug is political speculations, his account of the great monuments of India and their meaning is most interesting and suggestive.

TWO SATIRISTS.*

For *Cave Canem* on the threshold of his book of fables Mr. Gilbert Cannan goes to "The Tale of a Tub: " . . . a huge, terrible monster, called Moulinavent, who, with four strong arms, waged eternal battle with all their divinities, dexterously turning to avoid their blows, and repaying them with interest." But Mr. Cannan's title is in the plural, "Windmills." It looks, then, as if he had another great model in his mind's eye, the creator of Don Quixote. Swift was a sour and embittered satirist; Cervantes, in spite of all trials and adversities, managed to keep sane and sweet. None the less, moderation is as much the secret of "Gulliver's Travels" as it is of Don Quixote. As soon as in Lapura the Dean begins to champ his teeth, the fascination, and a good deal of the significance, fade out of his parable. The peg, too, is of as vital importance as what is hung on it. It is the "tale" of the Tub and the tale of the now tiny, now gigantic sailor—the serene ordinariness of the unheard-of situation—that as easily charms a child as it titillates some old rancorous cynic who finds nothing on God's earth but the excrements of man.

The arms of Mr. Cannan's Moulinavent swish widly around. Trussed up on a stool is his effigy of humanity, of civilisation, of Them and Us and Others, and thwack, thwack, thwack goes the music. But it is a wild and indiscriminate assault. The effect of his Fatland and Fatterland, or his Skitish Empire and Bilgians and Grossians, of his Colonel Sir Gerard Schweinfleisch, of his Ultimus and Arabella, is rather like Alice without the fun. There is more than a mere difference of name between a nightmare and a dream. The old, old Aunt Sallies are Mr. Cannan's target, bishops and firecaters, the Houses of Swells and of Talk, gold-lust, armament contractors, patriotism, marriage, popular authors, and the prehistoric muddle of the sexes. The devil is here—our old friend (though on another errand) of the mediaeval Mysteries. Up swirl the long arms and rattle ferocious malediction against the skyey fortress of "Jah." But the fun, simply because it is so furious, is rather slow. There is little attempt at form or even continuity. Though the novelty of the idea has been forestalled in "Goslings," the best quarter of the book is its "Gynecologia"—the experiences of an ingenous American in Fatland, when war has slaughtered itself out and the male population is nearly exterminaed. Mr. Cannan thinks vigorously on his own lines. He makes no account of odds. It is, however, not a difficult thing to prove that man is neither a rational nor a very noble animal, though one may still hold fast to the conviction that even if to be both is a rare achievement, it is by no means so rare to be the latter, while only half-consciously and gropingly the former. But everything depends on how even an easy thing is done; and at the best of times these fables would be a rather labourious entertainment.

Unless satire does entertain and amuse—that is, interest, illuminate, draw the mind on, and with it some fraction at least of the heart, it is ineffective both as literature and edification. At its best it maintains in its reader a peculiar see-saw of interest between an uneasy "I am—" and a soothing "Thou art—the Man." The blandest naivete in the satirist is most conducive to this balance. "God forbid I should pick holes in anybody," he seems to say. "This is the best possible of worlds; there is no man but lusts to live good days; but here we all are; this is how we jog along. I am only telling you." For this reason Mr. Galsworthy's "Little Man" is a more effective piece of work than his "Hall Marked" or his "Ultima Thule." Its only bias is, as it were, the facts of the case—the simple good-nature of his queer little traveller compared with the mere rhapsodical passive philanthropy of the American, the grossness of the German, the chilly dread of publicity of the Englishman, the fatuousness of Officialdom. What is lovable *and* laughable is irresistible. In "Hall-Marked" Herself is the failure. The Squire, the Rector, and Maud are members of a society which subsists on some of the commandments, but on "Thou must be respectable and wear a ring" rather than on "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." These feeble folk are moved by a lad's courage in separating two dogs fighting in a filthy pond. When they hear of a man in the house and discover a nude left third finger on the hand of the heroine, they take to their heels. Whereat Herself, who has left It in the bathroom, curls her lip and murmurs deeply "Ah!" This surely is to point the moral a little too sharply. "The Voice of——"again is just a thought too much of a sermon; "The Dead Man" more than a thought, while "Why Not," the blandest of schemes for insuring timid husbands in damages against the faithlessness of wives and the wifes of co-respondents is a little blessing of its kind. "Studies of Extravagance" are a series of Characters—the Writer, the Critic, the Artist, the Housewife, and so on. But the portraiture of a type is of necessity less human than that of an individual. Mr. Galsworthy submits his types to an elaborately intellectual dissection, shows the shrewdest observation and an almost solemn comprehension of their little wiles, wilfulnesses, and weaknesses. But "The Competitor" and "Abracadabra" prove what an immense advantage direct characterisation gives, and not less, the revelation of character in action. "Sekhet: a Dream" of the Last Judgment—by the Five Judges of the dead, seated in a row in a lemon grove outside the walls of Karnak, and "A Simple Tale" add to action and direct characterisation—the one, beauty of scene; the other, the charm of indirect narrative. If, indeed, Mr. Galsworthy had entrusted the vivisection of his Writer and Critic and the rest to the airy, fluent, insouciant Frenchman who tells the story of "the Christian who esteemed himself a Jew," his collection might possibly have lost a little in fine shades, but it would have won, in exchange, humanity and humour. Without these, satire is the physic of a stepmother atrociously close with her jam.—From the "Westminster Gazette."

A MARATHI ADAPTATION OF MARIE CORELLI.

Mr. Pangal, an enterprising Marathi publisher and himself a Jain scholar and writer of no mean repute, has started a series by name 'Sarasa Vangmaya Ratna Mala,' already familiar to our readers. "Vana Jyotsna" is the thind book of the series, an adaptation of Marie Corelli's "Innocent, Her Fancy and His Fact." The adaptation is ably done, though in some places the descriptions are strained and the situations appear unnatural. But the fault is not of the writer. The widely different social conditions of the East and the West are responsible for the awkward situations. It is not quite possible to present English ideas and scenes in Marathi garb very successfully, without putting a strain on our imagination. What is perfectly natural in an English girl looks affected and ludicrous in an Indian girl, however highly educated she may be described to be. To avoid all such difficulties, it would be better, in one way, to translate literally English novels into vernaculars, instead of trying to adapt them and change the names of English characters. The names are changed, but very often we cannot but feel that English ladies and gentlemen are addressing us, assuming Marathi names. Messrs. Bhate and Belsare have already begun the new system of translation, and their attempts are well worth imitation. The writer uses English words too freely, a fault to be avoided if we want to preserve the purity of the Marathi language. We commend the novel and the series to our readers but hope that Mr. Pangal will not confine his attention solely to fiction, and that he will publish other useful literature, calculated to improve and develop the Marathi literature.

The spring edition of the "The Royal Blue Book," an indispensable directory for social purposes in the London season, has just been published (price 5s. net) by Kelly's Directories, Limited.

LATIN AUTHORS ON PRESENT BELLIGERENTS.

CÆSAR AND THE GERMANS.

Caius Julius Cæsar, whom Shakespeare recognised as "the foremost man of all this world," was the greatest man of the Roman, nay, one may even say of the ancient world. A very little political foresight would have convinced those who murdered him that the people were not on their side, and that they were bringing about the very revolution they desired to avert. Those who deified Brutus in the days when France was "standing on the top of Golden Hours" knew but little of Roman History and probably thought that he was the expeller of Tarquinius Superbus. Dante was a far better judge. He knew Roman and Italian History with a wealth of detail unmatched by any modern and he loved his land.

"With Love far-brought,
"From out the storied past, and used
"Within the present, but transfused
"Thro' future time by power of thought."

In the "Divina Comedia" he tells us that in the centre of the earth, in the fourth round of the ninth circle of hell, Lucifer is holding in his three mouths the three greatest betrayers of their benefactors, Brutus and Cassius, who in murdering their sovereign betrayed their country, and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Master with a kiss. (See the 34th Inferno.)

But Cæsar had not to wait 13 centuries to be recognized. His contemporary, Cicero, characterises Cæsar's writings as plain and unadorned, adding that in history there is nothing "pure and sweeter in its clear brevity" (Brutus, 262), and Tacitus, who lived about a century after Cæsar speaks of Cæsar as a *summus auctor*—a consummate writer. *Commentarii* on the Seven Years of the Gallic War hold an intermediate position between the rapidly written diary of a great military commander and the flowing and polished periods of literary history. They are distinguished for precision and vigour of style, and are to all appearances written with the artlessness of perfect art. Their latest commentator speaks of them as "the best example that we possess of the Latin language used absolutely without ornamentation as a means to chronicle and describe events. They are like the man's character—straightforward, unhesitating, frank, and rarely guilty of a mistake." Brief, elaborately perspicuous and precise, they are a cautious statement of the points favourable of the author, or as Mommsen describes them, they are "a military report of the democratic general to the people from whom he had received his commission." He is one of the very few men known to history who have quelled a rebellion by a speech and his style here, as elsewhere, is a perfectly faultless representation of the man, not one word is aimlessly used, every expression is in its most suitable place, and each touch but serves to enhance the effect of the whole. It is a malignant irony of fate that the *Commentarii* are not studied as the unique masterpiece of Latin literature but are consigned to the mercy of the elementary students of Latin prose. If so studied, they would show that they possess the Roman gifts of order and *virtus* in the Roman sense of strength and solidity, together with monumental weight and brevity. His work is not marred by the absence of lightness and flexibility which are the outstanding defects of the Latin language but which are not present in an author who teaches us the terse aphorism.—*fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt* (the generality of men readily believe what they wish for.—B. G. 3, ch 18). I vividly remember how I was struck with all the good points I have named when after about 10 years I re-read my Cæsar as an integral part of the totality of Latin prose for the purpose of delivering lectures on Roman Law.

The importance of studying the ancient writers on the present belligerents lies in the fact that the character of nations changes but very little, if at all, even in 20 centuries. Thus, if you find Arrian writing in the second century after Christ that "no Indian is accused of lying" and Colonel Sleeman writing in the 19th century that "I have had before me hundreds of cases in which a man's property, liberty, and life has depended upon his telling a lie, and he has refused to tell it," and the same testimony repeated in the intermediate 17 centuries, we may be pretty sure beforehand that there is something radically wrong in the partisan witnesses who maintain and lend support to the contrary opinion. So that we may take the estimates of Cæsar as correct when he speaks of the different belligerent nations.

But what about the author's own characteristics? He gives very few indications of himself in his work, but one thing regarding himself he does mention, and that is that he was known to show "his mercy and gentleness" (*pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine*, B. G. 2, chs. 14, and 31), nay he even states of himself, *ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia rederetur*, that it might be seen that he showed mercy to those who were wretched and suppliants. (B. G. 2, ch. 28). It was reserved for the enlightened 20th century to show the "gentleness and mercy" of ironic laughter to those who were slain in the wreck of the Falaba, or were murdered with poisoned gases. His rare courage, his caution, his energy and resource stand out in every part of the book.

If the Kaiser had remembered what Cæsar says about the Belgae and believed in the constancy of national characteristics he would have hesitated long before he attempted to plunge his hordes into France by way of Belgium. He would have remembered that Cæsar describes the Belgae as the bravest of the French, assigning as a reason that the Belgae live at the greatest distance from the civilisation of the province, and also for the other reason that traders seldom have intercourse with them, and import those things which enervate men's minds, and, the last reason is that they are the neighbours of the Germans who live on the other side of the Rhine, and with whom they are continually at war. ("Gallos. . . . *A Belgis matrona et sequana* dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae; propterra quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque at eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea, quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter Bellum gerunt." B. G. Book 1, ch. 3). The geographical position of the Belgae, he says, begins at the furthest boundaries of Gaul, and extends as far as the lower part of the River Rhine, and looks towards the north and the rising sun.

From information received Cæsar tells us that most of the Belgae were sprung from the Germans, that is that they had a German origin. They had cressed the Rhine in ancient times, and had settled there on account of the fertility of the soil, and were alone inhabitating that region as they had driven out the Gauls who inhabited it before. . . . And to show their German origin Cæsar cites the fact that they arrogated to themselves great authority and assumed a haughty tone in military matters. (B. G. Book 2, ch. 4), no bad description of the arrogance and the haughty military tone of the Prussian junta.

Cæsar next describes the Gauls and their characteristics. They were called in their language the Celtae and in Latin the Galli. The river Garonne separates them from the Aquitani, the Meuse and the Seine from the Belgae. (B. G. Book 1, ch. 1.)

As regards their characteristics Cæsar was always afraid of the want of stability of the Gauls—for, as he says their fickleness and levity of mind made them anxious for a change of rulers (qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant" B. G. Book 2, ch. 1). He also mentions that they are fickle in forming plans, and generally speaking are eager for a change. (infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendibus mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student. B. G. Book 2, ch. 5), and he mentions as a feature of the Gallic customs to compel travellers to stop, against their will, and to ask what each of them had heard or learned on any subject, and for the crowd to surround the traders in the towns and force them to declare the districts from which they have come and what they have learned there. Excited by such facts and rumours, they often in matters of the highest importance form plans for which they are bound to be sorry immediately afterwards, they mostly give them answers devised to suit their wishes "plerique ad voluntatem eorum facta respondeant." B. G. Book 2, ch. 5). And he mentions that he knew the easily swayed temperament of the Gauls ("Cognita Gallorum infirmitate.")

He proceeds then to discuss the points of difference between the Gauls and Germans. In Gaul, Cæsar says, not only in all the states and in all the Cantons and divisions of the country, but also in every household, there are parties. He then discuss the advantages of the system, and finally concludes that the same system prevails throughout Gaul as a whole, for all the states are divided into two parties. (B. G. Book 5, ch. 11.)

There are two classes of the population which is of any account and rank, namely the Druids and the Knights. The Druidic system, he supposes to have origiated in Britain and from thence to have been transferred to Gaul, and, he adds that at the present time, those who wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of the religion generally go to Britain to acquire their information. Among their chief doctrines they inculcate this, that our souls do not perish, but that after death they pass from one person to another, so they had in their ignorance come to the same fundamental doctrine which was held not only by the wisest of the Greek philosophers: Plato, but also by the sagest of the Latin poets: Virgil; Cæsar also mentions one custom with which all the French are familiar, namely, that husbands, after making a valuation, add as much money out of their own property as under the name of dowry they have received from their wives. (B. G. Book, 5, Chs. 11 to 20).

He then goes on to discuss the habits of the Germans, and says that those who remain chaste for the longest time are most highly esteemed among them, for they think that by such conduct a man's stature is increased and his vigour and sinews strengthened, and, he proceeds to say what, out of deference to my fair readers I will retain in the dignity of its original Latin:—"Intra annum vero vicsimum feminae notitiam habuisse in turpissimis habent rebus; cujus rei nulla est occultatio, quod et promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, et pellibus aut parvis Rhenonum tegimentis utuntur, magna corporis parte nuda." B. G. Book 6, ch. 21).

But, leaving their characteristics alone, Cæsar, mentions that the Germans were called in as mercenaries by two Gallic tribes and that subsequently this fierce and barberous people fell in love with the land and with the cultivation and wealth of the Gauls. His description of the king of the Germans is very telling and apposite for the Kaiser. Cæsar sys that he was a barbarous, hot-tempered, headstrong, man, and the Gauls could not endure his rule any longer, and he also speaks of German treachery, (B. G. Book 1,chs . 31 and 46), and of their hoping to cut off our forces from their supplies, so we see that economic strangulation has quite a respectable antiquity to boast of. (B. G. Book 2, ch. 9).

Cæsar tells us that the Usipetes and the Tencteri, two German tribes, after being harassed by the Suebi for many years crossed the Rhine. The tribe of the Suebi is by far the greatest and most warlike of all the Germans. They have a hundred Cantons, from each of which a thousand men go to war every year. The rest, who have stayed at home, provide food for themselves and the others; these again the year after are in arms in their turn, while the former remain at home. Thus taking care that neither the cultivation of the soil nor the theory and practice of war are interrupted. There is no private and fenced-off land among them, nor is any any one permitted to remain in one place longer than one year for cultivating it. They live for the most part on milk and cattle, and are much given to hunting: and this mode of existence, both from the nature of their food and the daily exercise and freedom of their lives, since from boyhood they have been trained by no rule of duty or discipline and do nothing whatever against their liking, increases their strength and makes them men of extraordinary stature. (B. G. Book 4, ch.1).

Cæsar also says that he would not agree to terms proposed by the Germans, as with crafty and treacherous intent they had sought for peace and then attacked him without provocation, and they sought, if they could in any way manage it, by trickery to obtain a confession in the matter of a truce. I do not think that a future historian will have to record the same guilibility from the Allied Armies in the West or the East, and the reason is given by Cæsar that, as he saw that the Germans were so easily moved to come into Gaul, he wished them to feel some alarm for their own possessions also when they understood that the army of the Roman people both could and dared to cross the Rhine. (B. G. Book 4, chs. 13 to 16).

Cæsar mentions but one good point of the Germans and that is that they consider it sinful to do wrong to a guest; they protect from injury those who from any cause have come to them, and they regard them as inviolable: to such the houses of all are open, and with them their means of subsistence are shared.

Such is the description given of the belligerents by Cæsar who shows himself to have the most wonderful powers of penetration into the interstices of human character.

In a future article I shall treat of the estimate of Tacitus of the Britons and the Germans.

R. K.

LETTERS OF A KING.

TOWNSHEND COLLECTION TO BE SOLD

Owing to the approaching sale of the Chislehurst estates of the Marsham-Townshend family, correspondence of great interest will come under the hammer, writes "The Times." The old mansion of Frognal is widely known as the residence of Earl Sydney, Queen Victoria's Lord Chamberlain, and of Thomas Townshend, who held Cabinet rank when this country was emerging from the struggle with America. Townshend was in daily touch with the King and the leading men of the time, and his correspondence has remained practically undisturbed until the present day. It has now been catalogued by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley into 103 lots, and was to have been sold on June 17 at Frognal.

There are over 100 holograph letters of George III., full of the strong personal character which he took so little pains to conceal. When dating a letter the King's habit was to note the precise hour at which it was written, so that the recipient would be able to judge how much time had been wasted by the messenger. In one letter he indicates his views as to recognizing the independence of the United States:—

Mr. Townshend may send the messenger to Paris with the draft of the Preliminary Articles and the Dispatches as soon as they are ready without waiting for my seeing the latter. He cannot be surprised at my not being over anxious for the perusal of them, as Parliament having to my astonishment come into the ideas of granting Separation to North America, has disabled Me from longer defending the just rights of this Kingdom. But I certainly disclaim thinking myself answerable for any evils that may arise from the adoption of this measure, as necessity, not conviction, has made me subscribe to it.

CHATHAM ON AMERICA.

Many letters from Chatham and Lady Hester his wife, and their son William Pitt, are also included. An undated letter of Chatham's expresses his views on the American question:—

Hayes, Tuesday night.—Dear Sir,—Finding that the Doom against America is to be pronounced from the Treasury Bench, perhaps in a few hours, it will be too late to attempt preventing a Civil War, after it is once inevitably fix't this unhappy exigency leaving no Option. I must speak or for ever hold my tongue. I mean then to offer my thoughts to the House to-morrow, Wednesday, if gout, which is about me, permits me to come to Town. I would most willingly have postponed this Step, for more consultation, feeling the too great weight of this arduous matter, but though I see my danger, I also see my Duty, the Peril of my discretion is of less moment, as I am so near the end of my Political Career. Should my Determination receive the Countenance of your applause, I shall be truly happy in that flattering Circumstance, being ever with unfeigned esteem and affection, Mr. Dear Sir, most faithfully yours, Chatham.

A REASON FOR CLEMENCY.

An interesting peep behind the scenes is shown in a letter to Townshend from the Rev. G. Pretyman, from Cambridge:—

I am desired by Mr. Pitt to inform your Lordship that a man is to be hanged at Cambridge to-morrow, and that he begs your Lordship immediately to send a respite for a week or some definite time. The principal reason for his reequest is that the two elections for the University and Town are fixed for to-morrow. I have the happiness of informing your Lordship that Mr. Pitt is considered as certain of success.

A casual reference to the famous duel between the Duke of York and Colonel Lenox, who afterwards became Duke of Richmond, appears in a letter from George IV. when Prince of Wales. Writing to his brother Frederick he says:—"I have just heard that Lord Sydney is going about saying that you need not exult much at getting rid of Lenox out of the Coldstreams, as you are to have one that will be fully as obnoxious to you to replace him."

It will be remembered that Australia was discovered during Townshend's period of office, and as he was the head of the Home Office, which in those days controlled colonial affairs, Sydney was named after the new title given to him by the King. There is a small collection of letters from Phillip, the first Governor, 1788-1792, and others from his successor, Governor Hunter, and Captain King who founded the settlement of Norfolk Island and became third Governor of New South Wales. The library formed by Townshend and his successors has been catalogued into 1,048 lots and comprises many books of unusual interest.

Messrs. Longmans will issue immediately in pamphlet form, under the title, "The Eternal Goal," the three letters recently contributed to "The Times" on the subject of the war by the Rev. E. A. Burroughs, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford. Mr. Burroughs also has in preparation a book on the spiritual aspect of the struggle which the same publishers will issue under the title of "The War, the Cross, and the Future."

De Morte.

AN EXTRACT.

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN.*

I am but one; yet oft has one before
Swerved victory and turned the tide of war.
One soldier, if his heart be bold, can dare
So nobly as to shame a host's despair.
One sacrifice, when dread has swept before,
Can thrill a kingdom to its farthest shore.
I am but one; yet it may be that Fate
Has willed that I shall perish to make great
The name of England. Battlefields are strange
With unexpectedness, and hist'ries change
Because the proper hour finds the man.
I cannot sense the vastness of the plan
Beyond horizon. But I shall be there
To do my humble or my splendid share.
If but the seed I leave behind me root and thrive
What matter if the tree does not survive?
I have known pain—yet there were vast delights.
If dark moods rode across the sullen nights,
The dawns were more resplendent for the gloom.
Man born of woman's travail knows his doom:
Knows that he goes to join the mighty host
That journeys ever to the Stygian coast.
Despot and martyr, and master and slave,
Brothers and equals, we enter the grave:
Down in the tomb of all, back to the womb of all,
Thrust in the dust of our making, and then
Out of the lot of us, out of the rot of us,
Out of the crumblings of things that were men—
Draining the sweet rains and suns of Spring skies.
Flowers shall blossom and green corn shall rise.

* * * *

Mr. Kaufman's poems have been very widely read, and have, moreover, been recited all over England from many platforms.

INDIAN MAGAZINES.

"THE NAVAYUG."

The question when printed books in Marathi first made their appearance in India, is exhaustively treated by Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis, the well-known Marathi historian, in the June number of the "Navayug." The year is found to be 1805, when at Serampore (Bengal) and at Miraj two works in Marathi types simultaneously made their appearance, the former from the press of Dr. Carvey, the celebrated missionary, and the latter from the State press under the auspices of Shrimant Gangadharrao Govind Patwardhan, the enlightened Chief of Miraj. The work, published at Miraj, was a copy of the Bhagwad Gita and was set up with copper types, whereas the work issued from Dr. Carey's press was a Marathi grammar, the product of the joint authorship of Dr. Carey and one Pandit Vaidyanath, a Maratha Brahmin, who was a professor of Marathi at the College of Fort William, Calcutta. Rao Bahadur Parasnis rightly observes that the names of Shrimant Gangadharrao and Pandit Vaidyanath deserve to be enshrined in history as those of pioneers of Marathi printing, just as Dr. Carey and Dr. Wilkinson deserve to be remembered as the pioneers of English printing in India. In this connection it is interesting to recall that outside India itself, a Marathi composition in print appeared in a Latin work published in Germany so far back as 1678. The Marathi transcript was done in cylo style and not with types and the name of the original work in which this Marathi letter is embodied was "Horticus, Indicus, Malabaricus."

Among other interesting articles in the current number of the "Navayug" are: A "Biographical Sketch of the late Professor Bhadkamkar" of Wilson College, Bombay, "Workmen's Unions in Japan" (by Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, bar.-at-law) and "Scientific Education" (by Mr. H. K. Korgaonkar, M.A., B.Sc.). A few poetical contributions from well-known Marathi writers also appear in the journal, which is as usual profusely illustrated.

Messrs. Longmans will publish next month a new book entitled "Through a Dartmoor Window." by Miss Beatrice Chase, author of "The Heart of the Moor."

* * * *

The lessons of the past are applied to the present in a book on "Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War," by Ronald Acott Hall, which Messrs. Allen and Unwin have in preparation. The resemblance of the Seven Years' War to that of our own times is emphasized in Frederick's own account of the earlier struggle—now translated into English—in which he declared that "the whole world is against me." One of the author's objects is to show how Frederick's strategy is being utilized by Hindenburg in the present war.

* * * *

A new poetic drama on the war has been written by Mr. Stephen Phillips and will be published in book form by Mr. John Lane probably next month, under the title of "Armageddon." The drama is in three acts, with a prologue in which the shade of Attila is dispatched by Satan to take possession of the Kaiser's person. The scene of the first act is laid outside Rheims; that of the last in Cologne, with the Allied forces. Mr. Stephen Phillips's new volume of verse, "Panama and other Poems," is also coming from Mr. Lane next month, with an etched frontispiece by Mr. Pennell.

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* The Ancient and Mediaeval Architecture of India. A Study of Indo-Aryan Civilisation. By E. B. Havell. (Murray 30s.).

* "Windmills: a Book of Fables." By Gilbert Cannan. (Secker.) 5s. net. "The Little Man, and Other Satires." By John Galsworthy. (Heinemann) 6s.

* *Vana Jyotsna*, by S. T. Ranade, LL. B., published by T. N. Pangal, Proprietor, Sarasa Vangmaya Ratna Mala Series, Girgaum, Bombay.

*From "The Hell-Gate of Soissons and Other Poems."

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(Continued on 5th Column.)

SOLVING HOUSEHOLD PROBLEMS WITH ELECTRICITY.

A PERFECT HOME IN CALIFORNIA.

The ideal home of the future will be one wherein labor will be reduced to a minimum by the application of labor-saving machinery and methods. And beyond the question the main agent in the realization of this ideal will be the electric current. Here is an instance of the profuse application of electricity that might well be followed with profit.

In the heart of Southern California, a few miles from Los Angeles, a beautiful home lies among the foothills, snuggling up to the base of the mountains; a home which is said to be the most completely electrified home in the Southwest, if not in the entire country. Every function of the household which demands the application of continuous power is carried on by means of the omnipotent 'juice'; and by ingenious adaptation of machinery several tasks are performed in this way which are ordinarily thought to be impossible of accomplishment except by manual labor. Moreover, the ultra-modern home in question is an object lesson in the possibilities of country life. The house is situated several miles from the nearest town a condition which is ordinarily thought to be incompatible with comfort in living; and yet, at a cost which certainly cannot be called excessive, this home has been fitted with far more conveniences than any town house can boast.

The home in question is 'Anoakia,' the famous residence of Mrs. Antia M. Baldwin, whose father, when he died, bequeathed to her the splendid Baldwin ranch.

Power for all the various enterprises of the 'Anoakia' ranch is secured from one of the big companies, and no attempt is made to generate it on the ranch. One of the most important of the duties outside the house is performed by the electric pumps, which pumps water for the irrigation of several thousand acres. There are a number of wells in various parts of the estate, and from these the water is pumped into a main reservoir with a capacity of over 4,000,000 gallons, from which the water is distributed as needed.

An interesting feature of the house itself is the big "Jinks room," especially dedicated to the good time spirit. The walls of this room are decorated with some charming paintings, electrically illuminated by indirect lighting. Through the swinging doors is to be found a tiny electric kitchen, completely equipped. The fume and odors from the cooking are dispelled by an electrically operated exhaust fan.

A novel electric device is the hair-drier, which provides a blast of air with which to dispel the dampness in Miladi's tresses. A one-horsepower motor is attached to a small compressor, and one hour a day of operation provides an ample quantity of compressed air. Pipes from the compressor tank run to the several dressing rooms.

A refrigerating plant of six tons' capacity is located in the basement. A fifteen-horsepower motor operates it, producing about 400 pounds of ice a day, providing refrigeration for several boxes containing approximately 1,500 cubic feet. While the machinery is running, a small pump, driven from the main shaft, circulates brine through the cooling pipes in the boxes. Two or three hours of operation each day will maintain a temperature in the boxes just below freezing point.

COOL AND CLEANLINESS.

A separate circulating system provides cold water for drinking purposes in nearly every room in the house. A tank has been provided through which passes a set of brine coils for cooling the water. The pump is operated by a small electric motor.

As might be expected the problem of keeping the house clean is also solved by resource to electricity. An electric vacuum cleaning machine is located in the basement, and operates in every room. There is no such thing as sweeping or dusting at "Anoakia" ranch.

The laundry is in a building of its own near the residence. Here an electric washing machine, and electrically-operated mangle, and several small electric irons are found.

A vacuum cleaner is also found in the garage, where it is used in the care of the several automobiles which are kept in constant service. In connection with the garage is a beautifully equipped machine shop, prepared to do anything necessary in repairing the ranch machinery. In this machine shop all the motive power is, of course, electric. A lathe, drill press, grinder and several smaller pieces are all operated from a shaft attached to a five-horsepower motor.

The water used in the household is procured from a well remote from the buildings. Near this well is a large cement reservoir built on top of the ground. A compartment in the structure contains a pressure pump, a filter and an iron tank with a capacity of 1,800 gallons. The pressure pump sends the water into the tank, whence it is distributed under fifty pounds pressure to all the buildings. Water for all other purposes on the estate is lifted from the well into the reservoir by a direct connected forty-horsepower motor operating a centrifugal pump. From the reservoir it flows by gravity to all parts of the estate.

THE LIGHTING.

As might be expected in such an efficient home, the lighting system has not been neglected. The house is lighted throughout with the indirect lighting system, an interesting feature being the outdoor lighting on the broad verandas which surround the house. A large number of bronze metal lighting standards are carried around the edges of the porches, each containing a single frosted globe. When all of these are lighted, the effect, especially from a little distance, is extremely striking and well deserves that much overworked comparison to "fairyland."

Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., stock the various pieces of apparatus described above and invite attention to their Showroom No. 43, Apollo Street.

HEAT FLOW IN GAS ENGINES

PROFESSOR GIBSON'S RESEARCHES.

In 1912 the British Association Committee for the Investigation of Gaseous Explosives reported that (inter alia) the effect of heat flow upon the economy of gas engines was not very marked, and that it was not surprising that no decisive verdict had yet been pronounced on the relation between economy and speed in gas engines. There is no doubt that, given satisfactory ignition, economy is somewhat improved by increasing the speed, but the relation between speed and economy had not, according to the report referred to, been so precisely determined as to permit a conclusion to be drawn about the part played by gas turbulence. The Committee expressed the view that, in view of the complication of that question, not much information was likely to be derived from an investigation of it, and they suggested, as a more promising line of inquiry, the direct measurement of jacket losses at different speeds. Now, in this connection we have before us, says the "Manchester Guardian" the very interesting paper recently read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers by Professor A. H. Gibson and Mr. W. S. Walker on the distribution of heat in the cylinder of a gas engine. The experiences which the authors recount were gained with an experimental gas engine with a cylinder of eleven inches diameter and nine inches stroke, with variable compression ratio and water jacket divided into two sections, one around the breech end and cylinder barrel and the other around the exhaust valve and that portion of the exhaust passage included within the cylinder casting. The jacket water was led in series through these two sections of the jacket, and its temperature measured before and after passing through each section. Also the exhaust gases were cooled before emergence into the atmosphere, the cooling being effected by the water on its way to the cylinder jackets. The temperature of this water was, of course, taken before and after its passage through the jackets.

THE MAIN RESULTS SUMMARISED.

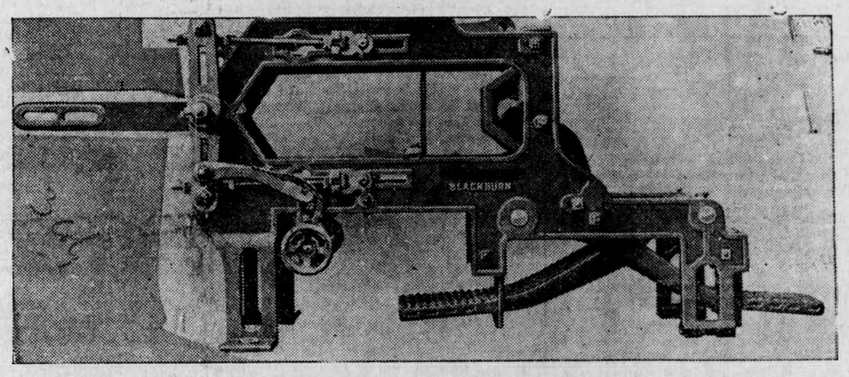
The main results of the investigation are summarised by the authors as follows. Mechanical efficiency (1) increases with increasing load, (2) diminishes as the air-to-gas ratio increases, (3) diminishes as the speed increases, and (4)is sensibly independent of the compression ratio. The thermal efficiency, measured on indicated horse-power (1) increases with the load, (2) attains a maximum with an air-gas mixture of approximately, 10 to 1, (3) increases very slightly as the speed increases, and (4) increases as the compression ratio increases. As measured on brake horse-power the thermal efficiency (1) increases with the load, (2) attains a maximum with an air-to-gas ratio of approximately 8 to 1—i.e., with a richer mixture than gives maximum i.h.p. efficiency, (3) diminishes as good as speed increases, and (4) increases with the compression ratio. The percentage exhaust losses (1) diminish as the load increases, (2) diminish very slightly as to the ratio air-to-gas increases, (3) increase as the speed increases, and (4) diminish as the compression ratio increases.

The percentage heat carried away by the water flowing through the cylinder jackets —not including the exhaust valve jacket— (1) increases with the load, (2) diminishes as the ratio of air to gas increases, (3) diminishes as the speed increases, and (4) is sensibly independent of the compression ratio.

With the strongest mixture, and at full load, the percentage heat transmitted to these jackets was 1.10 times as great at 150 revolutions per minute as at 250 revolutions per minute, while with the weakest mixture the ratio became 1.23. Since at 150 revolutions per minute the period of contact per cycle, of hot gases and cylinder walls, is 1.66 times as great as at 250 revolutions per minute, the rate of transmission of heat through the cooling surfaces was evidently much greater at the highest speed. An examination of the indicator diagrams, moreover, showed that the maximum pressure and temperature attained in the cylinder was approximately 6 per cent greater at 150 than at 250 revolutions per minute, so that this increased rate of transmission was obtained in spite of a lower gas temperature.

The reason is apparently to be found in the fact that the greater turbulence of the working fluid at the higher rates of speed increases its effective conductivity to an extent which more than counterbalances the effects of a smaller temperature difference and a shortened time of contact. Other things being equal a 6 per cent increase in the temperature of the gases would probably increase the heat transmitted by conduction and radiaconductivity is increased in the same ratio as the speed of the engine.

MILL MACHINERY.



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THE PARAGON FOLDING SIDECAR

In times such as these, when everyone is striving to economise, the description of a sidecar which does not necessarily need a motor house in which to keep it is given more than a casual glance by the average motor cyclist. The Paragon sidecar was first introduced at the Olympia Show in 1912, and since it established itself on the market it has given great satisfaction. It allows a sidecar combination after the body has been removed to be wheeled through a 30 in. doorway. It is interesting to note that those who have fixed sidecars and wish to fit the folding pattern may purchase the chassis minus the tyre and body and then fit those which are on their present attachments. The chief improvement for 1915 is the fitting of an underslung chassis, which is well finished and symmetrical in appearance.

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SIEMEN "TANTALUM Drawn Wire LAMPS
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The Proto self-contained oxygen-breathing apparatus for rescue and recovery work in mines etc.

RUSSIA AND MUNICIPALISATION OF ELECTRICITY.

Mr. K. Y. Zagorsky, in a report presented to the Imperial Technical Society on the proposed acquisition by the town of Petrograd of the electric concerns now in operation there on the basis of concessions, said that the chief motive for proposing to municipalise electrical energy was the numerous infringements of the concessions on the part of those now holding them; such as, for example, concluding monopolistic agreements with house owners, the limitation of the use of power of other companies, the rare application of the wholesale tariffs, and the failure to return discounts—and many other delinquencies. These and other considerations forced the town to consider the propriety of buying up the private electrical companies so as to centralise them, and thus safeguard the interests of the consumers, whilst at the same time securing an important source of revenue to the town. He held that the electrical business, like water and gas distribution, etc., stood apart from such businesses as might be the object of common industrial competition, which, in the cases mentioned, necessarily involved colossal outlays of capital to little useful purpose, when competition was allowed; whilst, on the other hand, the interests of the consumers were never consulted on their merits. He maintained that municipalisation meant cheaper current for subscribers and satisfactory financial returns to the town; and he believed that the existing tariffs to consumers could be reduced by 40 or 50 per cent., and the returns to the town be double those received from the companies now holding concessions. His report was directed chiefly to combatting the idea that the "1886 company" might be bought up, and the other companies allowed to operate independently; for, he said, these would become irritating competitors with the town.

BENARES BRASS.

Benares Brass should be washed in very hot soapy water, and well rubbed with a flannel or soft brush. If the brass is greasy, add a little borax to the water then rinse in hot water and dry with a towel. If the brass still remains stained or discoloured rub it over with the squeezed half of a lemon and wash again. Finally polish w a chamois leather. It is better not to use any polishing paste for chased work, as it is almost impossible to remove it entirely; but a little dry whitening may be used to polish with, if it is very carefully brushed off.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specifications.
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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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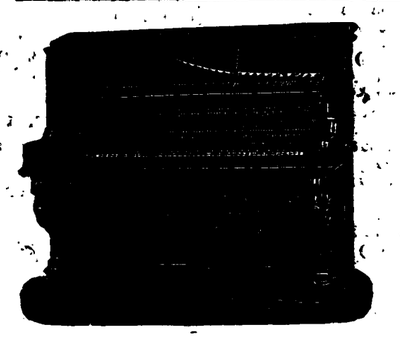

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A VISIT TO THE FRONT.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S EXPERIENCES.

THE NEW ATMOSPHERE IN FRANCE.

A very interesting account of "The Bishop of London's Visit to the Front" at Easter, is from the pen of the Rev. G. Vernon Smith, the Bishop's chaplain, who accompanied his lordship, writes the "Westminster Gazette." One of the things which struck the visitors was the "new atmosphere" into which they emerged when they landed in France:

"Everyone who crosses the Channel now instinctively feels that there is a different spirit in the air. Here is a nation which realises that it is at war, and which understands only too well from bitter experience the full meaning of war. . . . Somehow the spirit of the whole French nation infects one at once. Indeed, it does more than this—it fills one with admiration for our Allies. A distinguished General said to me, "The French nation has risen to the occasion in a marvellous manner. All the dross is being purified out of her in this hour of trial, and a new nation is being born with a heart of gold."

Wherever the Bishop went he heard the same praise for our Allies.

A PLACE FOR A "REST-CURE."

The Bishop's first evening in France was spent in the Soldiers' Institute at Boulogne. Next day he visited the local hospitals, and in the afternoon started for the Headquarters of the British Army. The Bishop occupied a car by himself; his chaplain and the Rev. E. G. Macpherson followed in another. The roads were good, and the chaplain's narrative says:

"One sometimes realised rather abruptly how close we came to the German lines. On one occasion, as we reached a cross-road, the chauffeur turned and said, "If we go to the left we shall be in the German lines in a very few moments"; so I naturally said, "Then in the circumstances I think we had better turn to the right." Not infrequently when we came to barricades we had to show our *laisser-passer*, without which one cannot travel very far. Sometimes the sentry was a soldier from London, whose cheerful smile showed that he recognised his Bishop."

Towards evening they came to the little town where the General Staff are quartered far out of the sound of guns. There "everything seemed so peaceful that one could quite understand that, as an officer said, people might almost imagine that they could go there for a rest-cure."

"THE SOUND OF GUNS."

The Bishop's welcome by the Field-Marshal was most cordial. His services were held in all sorts of places, but more often in the open air. One day the Bishop for the first time "came close to the actual front and within range of the German guns":

It was not a very long time, as the motors slipped along the quiet country roads, before we began to hear the distant sound of guns, and as long as we were within a short distance of the firing-line there was seldom an hour in which guns could not be distinctly heard. From the military point of view the week was quiet and uneventful, and very little activity was displayed on either side. Nevertheless, on days marked by no special incident there is always a considerable amount of shell fire, and we were never allowed to forget for long the presence of the guns.

Here and there, too, could be seen a battery hidden beneath a belt of trees, or sheltered under the hedge by the side of the road.

HOW THE COUNTRYSIDE LOOKED.

The Bishop was naturally curious to see how the countryside would look after its long occupation by the British army:

Beyond the fact that there were many bodies of troops moving on the roads, and that many farms and other large houses had notices fixed up outside to show they were the headquarters of some unit, there was nothing, as a rule, except in the areas which have been actually shelled, to give any indication of the terrible nature of the struggle which is being waged so close at hand. Indeed, if the road took us to the top of one of the few hills in that country, and we looked out over the landscape, just beginning to show the first touches of spring, it was almost impossible to realise that between us and the horizon stretched that long valley of trenches which divides the two great armies.

When they drove along the roads at some distance from the actual front it was often hard to believe that this was the real seat of war; but a passing transport wagon or a patrol of cavalry riding by soon reminded the Bishop's party of "stern realities."

"GRANDFATHER" AND THE GERMANS.

One day the Bishop had tea not far from the German lines, in what is known as "a warm corner":

Here were many officers who had been brought together by the Chaplain to meet the Bishop, and, as was usually the case, the Bishop found that among them were many of his own personal friends. One or two German helmets picked up on the battlefield, some old abandoned rifles, and some bayonets stained with blood, were arranged in a corner of the room, and on the little table there was spread just such a tea as one might get in a first-class London restaurant. We did not know that one of our large guns was concealed not far away until there was a sudden loud report.

"That is nothing," said an officer who was speaking to the chaplain; "it's only 'Grandfather' having a word with the Germans!"

"A COMFORTING ASSURANCE."

There is much that we might quote from this little book, but readers must get it for themselves. Concerning the tragic side of the conflict the chaplain writes:

"Somewhere in France they laid him to rest." How much sorrow those simple words have carried into many English homes; yet everyone in England can feel at least the comforting assurance that the graves of our honoured dead are tended with the greatest care by loving hands. Many lie in the churchyards of little French and Belgian villages, and the long row of simple wooden crosses mark the places where our comrades are buried; once we passed a little group of soldiers carrying two crosses and some wreaths as they made their way towards the graves of their friends.

"But many, of course, who fell on the field of battle lie peacefully near to the spot where they laid down their lives for their country, and surely every piece of ground where England's sons are fighting for her freedom can be considered hallowed."

"WHEN HAPPIER DAYS RETURN."

Where it is possible little cemeteries have been made:

"I shall never forget the sight of one of these little burial-grounds in a wood close behind the trenches. Barbed wire entanglements, breastworks and machine-guns spoke of war, but forty-six little mounds of earth each with a cross at the head; and all planted with primrose—the roots, I was told, were sent out from England—witnessed to the eternal peace of the Land where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, and where there is no more pain.

"The time will come, when happier days return, when mothers and fathers and wives will go out to France to look upon the graves which how only their imagination can picture."

NOTES FROM THE FRENCH PRESS.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S ADDRESS TO NEWLY FORMED REGIMENTS.

The President of the French Republic, accompanied by the War Minister, recently paid a visit to the forces stationed between the Oise and the Aisne as well as in the valley of the last-named river. He also inspected the lines to the north of the forest of Laigue. During the course of this tour, he conferred military medals and crosses of the 'Legion d'honneur' on a certain number of officers and soldiers recommended by the General-in Chief.

The President has also the pleasure of presenting the colours to some newly-formed regiments. The ceremony was attended by General Joffre, General Dubois and the War Minister. The following is a translation of the fine address which the President delivered on this occassion:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers,—I convey the cordial salute of the Fatherland to your new formations. Recruited from the North, the centre and the South, your regiments reflect, in their constitution, the close solidarity of the various parts of the country. Composed of young men as well as those more advanced in years, your regiments have brought successive generations intimately together, for one duty and one hope; and they touchingly illustrate the fact that the unity of France is indestructible in time as it is in space. In the name of this indivisible and immortal France that many of you have already for some months been so valiantly defending, while others among you, in their turn, are burning with a desire to go and fight for her—in the name of France, I confide to your charge these colours which will henceforth be your rallying sign and which you will soon carry forward to victory.

Keep careful watch over these tri-colour flags. They are the emblems of military honour and of national independence. They symbolise all the things that you have now to safeguard and avenge by arms:—Your native land that is even now sullied by the impotent rage of an enemy already paralysed before being beaten; your homes to which you will one day return; illumined with glory; your fathers, mothers and your children who with a calm courage have taken your place in the fields and workshops; and again the provinces that were formerly snatched away from us by violence and that await their liberation the great past of which you are worthy heirs; the sacred trusteeship of our traditions; and the free genius of our race; and the future of our civilisation. The splendid army in whose ranks you will soon take your proper places knows that it fights for the good of France and the liberty of the world. And it is the clear consciousness of the noble mission which has given that army a faith so robust and an enthusiasm so sublime.

Go forth, my friends, increase the number of our heroes and now recieve the lively felicitations of the Government of the Republic together with the best wishes of your General-in-Chief and the expression of my own grateful admiration.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

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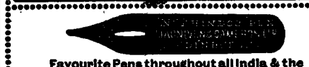

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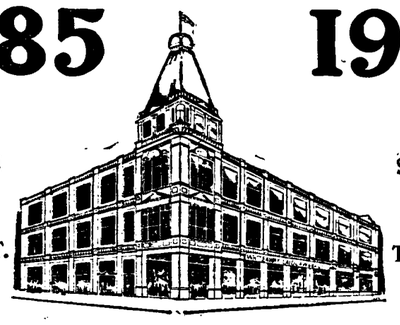

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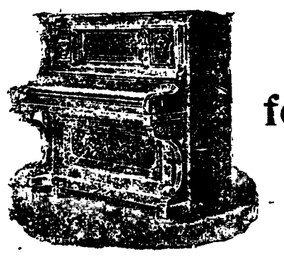

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GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

POET-PATRIOT OF THE NEW ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.

Italian poets, Dante and Carducci, D'Annunzio and Marinetti, have been patriots. Not mildly sentimental patriots, but patriots who loved their country with a fierce ardour, which on more than one occasion has brought the poet out of the study into the noisy and passionate atmosphere of the public place, writes Mr. Holbrook Jackson in "T. P.'s Weekly." These singing tribunes of the people have been able to arouse popular feeling and to direct it, not alone because they have been poets, but because the people have realised that their ardour was free of the petty interests which only too often govern the motives of politicians. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that Italy's greatest living writer, Gabriele D'Annunzio, has cast aside the literary man's habit of retirement and mounted the public forum in favour of the realisation of his country's patriotic ideals. Italy, during the past weeks, has rung with his fiery speeches and echoed to his stirring "Song of the Dardanelles." A fortnight ago he was received at Rome as a patriot-hero. A vast crowd awaited him at the station, and escorted him, cheering and waving hats and flags, to the Hotel Regina, where he was forced to respond to the insistent demands for a speech:—

"Romans, Italians, brethren in faith and in anxiety (he said); my friends of to-day and my comrades of yore; it is not to me that you address this greeting of ardent courtesy, of generous recognition. Not me do you salute, but the spirit that guides, the love that inspires me, the idea which I serve.

And D'Annunzio spoke truly. He voices the great democratic spirit of the Italian people, revolted against a peace which could only serve the German monster that would crush the freedom which Italy values no less than France and Britain.

THE VOICE OF THE NEW SPIRIT.

Gabriele D'Annunzio is just fifty years old. He was born at Pescara, in the Abruzzi, in 1864. His boyhood was spent in the open air, in the woods and fields, and we can imagine this adorer of all that can be symbolised by the idea of flame, revelling in the freedom of the countryside of sun steeped Italy. He began his regular schooling in Tuscany at the age of sixteen, and, while still at school, he published his first book, a volume of poems called "Primo Vere" (1879), which attracted the attention of the critic Giuseppe Chiarini, who introduced the young poet to the public in an enthusiastic article. After this he went to Rome, where he was welcomed by the literary groups, and where, in rapid succession, he published the outpouring of his abundant genius in the form of poems and short stories. He was greeted as an *enfant prodige*, but the extremely voluptuous nature of much of his work at that period disturbed many of his early supporters, including his literary god-father, Chiarini. Adverse criticism, however, could not force D'Annunzio to deviate from the path which he was born to follow. He came at a period of transition when Young Italy was beginning to dream dreams of reality, and he became the voice of the new spirit—that spirit which is reaching its climax in the Italian patriotism of to-day.

Like many another young writer of genius Gabriele D'Annunzio found it was not easy to live by the work he lived for, so, after the manner of most writers in that position, he turned to journalism. On the staff of the "Tribuna," under the pen-name of "Duca Minimo," he proved that a writer of genius may be also a journalist of genius, and that his journalism need not cease to be literature. Anatole France proved the same in France; and, as we know, much of the most delightful English literature began as journalism. His poetry was often inspired by the more exuberant work of the Renaissance. But D'Annunzio was no follower of the antique, he was a modern of the moderns, throwing back only as a jumper backs a little that he may the better leap forward. Gabriele D'Annunzio was the herald of a new Renaissance.

FIRST TRILOGY OF NOVELS.

His first novel, "Il Piacere," translated into English under the title of "The Child of Pleasure," was published in 1889. It formed the first of his first trilogy of novels, which he called, "The Romances of the Rose," the other two being "L'Innocent," ("The Victim") and "Il Trionfo della Morte" ("The Triumph of Death"). This series was completed by 1894, and two further trilogies, "The Romances of the Lily" and "The Romances of the Pomegranate," were completed by the close of the century. These nine novels are a prose epic of love. All the emotional values of love, pale and passionate, are revealed in a wealth of imagery and exultation which has been rarely if ever equalled. Some of the novels have appeared in English, and Mr. William Heinemann has just reissued five of them at a popular price—viz., "The Flame of Life," "The Child of Pleasure," "The Victim," "The Virgins of the Rocks," and "The Triumph of Death.

D'Annunzio has written several poetic dramas, notably "Citta Morta" (1898), written for Sara Bernhardt, and the political tragedy "La Gloria." His two finest plays, "Giaconda" (1899) and "Francesca da Rimini" (1901), were written for the great Italian actress Elconora Duse, and they have been translated into English by Arthur Symons. His later work includes "La Laudi" (1905), two tragedies, "La Fiacola sotto il Moggio" (1905), and "Piu che l'amore" (1906), "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" (1911), and "La Pisanelle" (1913). More recently D'Annunzio has returned to his first love, poetry, and this he has linked with that love of country which we call patriotism, and he has proved that this kind of love can be as passionate as any emotion depicted in the great love novels of his middle period.

"THE IDEALIST OF MATERIAL THINGS."

No one in this country has appreciated D'Annunzio so ardently as Mr. Arthur Symons. At the same time, this critic has laid perhaps too much emphasis on the sensuous side of the Italian's work. True, it would be difficult to avoid the haunting insistence of physical passion which is so characteristic of D'Annunzio's work; but that passion is not entirely concerned with itself. Anyone who has read his glowing descriptions of Venice and the wonderful and excellent life of that famous city in the great days of the Renaissance, and the less great, but still beautiful days of our own time, must realise how he weaves passion into even civic things. At the same time Mr. Symons is right when he says that "D'Annunzio comes to remind us, very definitely, as only an Italian can, of the reality, and beauty of sensation, of the primary sensations; the sensations of pain and pleasure as these come to us from our actual physical condition; the sensation of beauty as it comes to us from the sight of our eyes and the tasting of our several senses; the sensation of love, coming up from a root in Boccaccio, through the stem of Petrarch, to the very flower of Dante." He calls him "the idealist of material things," one who has accepted, as none else in his time, the whole physical basis of life. But he accepts it only on a basis of beauty, a beauty which is both eternal and strangely personal:—

"For d'Annunzio the beauty of all beautiful things is a curiously elaborated beauty, made out of physical pain or pleasure in its absorption of the visible world, at every moment, as a part of one's breath. He seems to feel, more passionately than others, the heat of sunlight, the juicy softness of a ripe fruit, the texture of women's hair, and also the distress of rain, of rough garments, of the cloud that interrupts the sunlight, and his sense of the beauty and ugliness of these things comes, more directly than with others, from the exact force of their physical action upon him. It is here that he is so Latin, so specifically Italian; for the Italians, among all Latin races, are the least sophisticated in their acceptance of physical fact. They have no reticence in speaking of what they feel, and they have none of those unconscious reticences in feeling which races drawn further from nature by civilisation have thought it needful to invent in their relations with nature. This is one of the things which people mean when they say that d'Annunzio's writing is immoral. Well, nature is immoral. Birth is a grossly sexual thing, death is a brutally physical thing, the ending, certainly, of the animal, whatever may remain over, inside that white forehead in which the brain has stopped working."

NEW ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.

He is in love with love, rather than with this or that lovely or lovable being; but when his love directs its attention to Italy or to her beautiful cities, Venice or Rome or any other, then his passion centralises itself and he becomes exultant as well as critical. Perhaps it is the real, the essential D'Annunzio which now exults in the new spirit of awakened Italy. How he loathes the Italy of the tourist, the Italy which is the museum of the dead past, that glorious past which hangs like some beautiful vampire about the neck of the present, enervating and destroying! His hatred of Germany is half fear that the Teuton influence might thrust Italy still further backwards.

The Futurists out-flank D'Annunzio, who, resentful as he is of the turning of his country into a mere holiday resort, still values the eternal principles and ideas which knit peoples together, the occult genius of race, "the growing virtue of ideals handed down by their fathers, in their sovereign dignity of spirit, in the indestructible power of beauty, in all the great values held as nothing by modern barbarity." The words are from that masterly novel, which is often almost a poem, "The Flame of Life"; and the desire implied in the book that Venice should once more live the beauty it reveals, is the inner meaning of the new Italian Renaissance.

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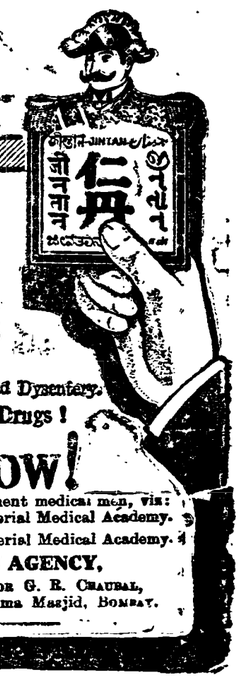

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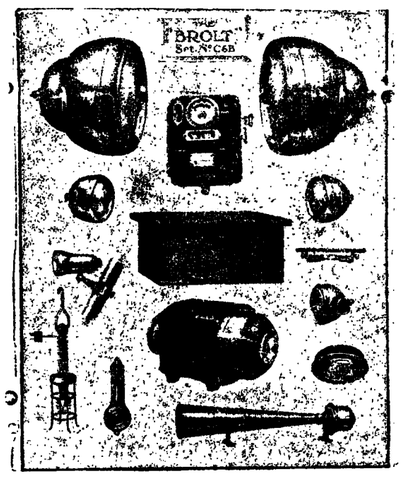

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